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[For The Pittsburgh Post.]

BOOMERANG.

See! gathered from proud Keystone's breast,
Her politicians, boldest, best,
In solemn conclave to declare
What name their party shield shall bear.
Boomerang!

Out spoke the lordly Cameron, then:
We want no faction here, my men!
Regardless of the people's rant,
We sound the slogan now for Grant.
Boomerang!

Grant us no Grant! the Blaine men said.
We choose a worthier man instead.
We scorn a hireling showman's yoke—
Then fierce the wrathful Cameron broke—
"Boomerang!"

Chief, said a cautious delegate,
Our foeman's strength we underrate.
Said he, I scorn the coward tale!
Who ever knew the Cameron quail?
Boomerang!

My clansman! called, devoid of fear,
To do your chieftain's bidding here,
No other thought ye need to know:
Who bells the cat the hour shall show!
Boomerang!

The strife is o'er; the thirsty ranks
In deep libations poured their thanks,
Faint victory perched on Cameron's plume;
Said he, this is a devilish boom!
Boomerang!

Lo! where the chieftain lingers yet,
With draughts of triumph quite upset.
While to assuage his joyous throes
In floods of rapture madly flows—
"Boomerang!"

February 5, 1880. J. P. JOHNSTON.

DEATH BY FREEZING.

The Custom of Frematurely Placing Corpses on Ice.

The Vital Spark Often Extinguished Through an Undertaker's Greed.

[New York Herald.]

The telegram in the *Herald* from Ottawa, Ontario, saying that a small-pox patient in one of the hospitals of that city had to all appearances died and was about being buried at the cemetery when he groaned and came to life again, created much comment among the physicians of this city. Dr. E. Vanderpoel, who lives at No. 42 West Twenty-sixth street, said he was particularly struck with the case because it reminded him of experiences in his own professional life which had made so deep an impression on him that he had publicly and privately protested against the modern custom introduced by the undertakers of putting bodies on ice before there was official proof of death. He considered it a scandal to the undertaking profession, an outrage to society and an insult to the patient's family that, for the sake of collecting an exorbitant fee of $40, the undertaker did not wait the arrival of a doctor's certificate of death before he froze the remains. "Suppose," said Mr. Vanderpoel, "that the Canada man who was supposed to have died of small-pox had lived and been taken ill in this city, his life would never have returned at the cemetery, for it would have been frozen out of him long before he reached the grave. In reading about this case I thought of a certain Brooklyn patient of mine who died in 1872. She was forty-five years old and the widow of a well-known Doctor of Divinity. She had an attack of dysentery, and had been lying ill for four or five days with a low fever, but her condition was not dangerous, although it was assuming a typhoid form. I called to see her at one o'clock and returned at five o'clock the same day, when, to my profound surprise and indignation she was lying in an ice-box down stairs partially frozen. The undertaker had committed this atrocity without any medical certificate of her death, and he had no official knowledge that she had died at all. I found that after I had left she arose from her bed and fainted with walking across the floor from sheer weakness, and because she lay there motionless the children thought she was dead; so, instead of sending for me to come and make an examination, they ran for the undertaker. He responded with like promptitude, bringing in his mortuary box full of pounded ice, and in a short time she was frozen stiff. Every part of her body except her face was covered with ice. I believed then, and I always shall believe, that she might have revived had proper means been employed for her resuscitation.

TRAGIC CASES.

"I attended," said the same gentleman, "another patient in Thirty-fourth street in 1874. She was a wealthy lady, about fifty years old, and her house was but five doors from my own. She was perfectly well at six o'clock in the evening. She went to bed as usual. In the night she was taken ill, and I was called over to the house by another doctor for consultation at six o'clock in the morning. After doing what we could I left at seven to finish my toilet and get my breakfast. The other doctor retired soon afterward, as he found he could not be of any immediate service. I returned at half-past nine o'clock and found her not in bed, but in the back parlor, inclosed in an undertaker's chest. From what I knew of the character of her case, it was one in which returning consciousness would be almost certain to follow a period of sinking away of life. If there ever was a case of restoration after suspended animation, that should have been one. The undertaker's excuse was that mortification might set in, while he ought to have known that it takes twelve hours for animal life to leave the body after death and before decomposition can set in. On November 10th of this year I was called to attend Mrs. De Forest, who lived in Twenty-fourth street, near Seventh avenue. She was forty-five years old, and had been sinking for two days from a cancerous affection which had troubled her for a long time. I left her at half-past one o'clock in the afternoon to go home for lunch. When I returned at half-past four o'clock she was down stairs in an ice-box and, as usual, the undertaker had put his victim away to freeze before there was any proof that she was dead. I told him that he ought to be sent to State Prison. These cases were of so grave an aspect that I wrote to the Board of Health on the subject, and sent them a detailed statement of the cases. They called a special meeting, and Dr. Smith, of Forty-second street, said that something ought to be done. But that was the last I ever heard of it, and to this day these outrages are permitted to continue. The undertakers' plea that bodies cannot be preserved unless they are immediately put away in ice is a mistake. It is a device for making exorbitant fees out of poor people as well as rich.

THREE STAGES AFTER DEATH.

"After death there are three stages in the processes of decomposition," continued Dr. Vanderpoel. "On the first day the features and the flesh are sunken in and the pallid shade of death is very ghastly. On the second day there is an improved look in every respect, and the remains lose a part of the pallor of the first day. On the third day the flesh becomes full again, the skin clears up and the natural hue of life returns to a degree that in some cases is almost startling. At the end of this period discoloration sets in, and decompositien does its work with great rapidity if the weather be warm. But these changes can be postponed without difficulty by the proper use of a very little ice on the stomach and some diluted carbolic acid sprayed into the nostrils. In 1848, when the modern ice-boxes were unknown, I kept the body of my mother four days in the hottest summer weather of July. My son dropped dead in the street from kidney disease. He was in full health, and I kept the remains in fine condition for five days with a simple pan of ice. I was attending on a poor little girl on Thompson street. Her mother was so poor that I did not charge her anything. When the little sufferer passed away I told the mother that an undertaker would come and order the remains to be put on ice, but I would show her how to keep the body until time for burial. It would keep without any trouble, for there was no flesh to decay. I left the mother to go to my office for a certificate of death. When I returned the body was on ice, as usual, and the mother told me that the undertaker had come and told her that she must have the remains put into an ice-box without delay. She thought it must be some kind of an official utterance, so she borrowed $10 and gave it to the undertaker before I could return. In cases of poverty like this the undertaker's charge is $10. From other people they take $40, and such prices are simply outrageous. Why, you can get a whole funeral nowadays, with two carriages, for $25, and without the carriages the charge is only $15. I went to look at some of the coffins for these economical funerals the other day, and they were quite respectable."

In closing the conversation Dr. Vanderpoel said that his patient might possibly have died a natural death: that was not for him to determine. What he complained of was the general and growing practice of undertakers, without proper medical education, putting them into ice and freezing them beyond all possible recovery, before the bodies had time to cool naturally. He thought that physicians, the Board of Health and the law should take measures to put a stop to such indecencies. There was no necessity, he said, for the practice, no excuse for it, except the sordid anxiety of the undertaker to make an exorbitant fee. He strongly favored the Neurological Society, which, he understood, was making efforts to have a medical expert especially detailed to investigate each case of reported death, and to make a scientific examination as to whether the doctors themselves might not have erred and issued certificates before the vital spark of life had really fled.

THRILLING ESCAPES.

The Nerve and Coolness of a Veteran Federal Soldier.

[Detroit Free Press.]

"What constitutes nerve?" asked the New York *World* the other day of its readers. One man will answer that it is presence of mind; and another that it is pluck; another that it is being cool and collected in an emergency. It is none of these. It is something back of all of them, and something which a man never had unless it was born in him. Instances of presence of mind were met with every day in the army. An officer out in charge of foragers or on a reconnoissance would be suddenly attacked. Presence of mind aided him to form his men for defense. He had that presence of mind, even though his face was white as flour and his chin shaking. Brave men were common enough in the ranks. Call for men to face certain death and a hundred privates would step out at once, yet, test their "nerve," and they had none.

Among two or three cases in mind that of John Melrose, a trooper in the Sixth Michigan Cavalry, is recalled. He was an under-sized, quiet-spoken man, and he had that wonderful nerve which not three other men in the whole brigade possessed. While acting as a scout in the Shenandoah Valley he was one day eating dinner at a farm-house, when in walked seven Confederate soldiers. They knew him for a Union scout, and he knew them for Confederates. A brave man would have made a rush or had a fight. Melrose simply looked up as they filed in, smiled over his fix and called out:

"Say, old woman, put on more dinner here, and we'll all have a square meal together."

"You are my prisoner!" said the Sergeant of the squad as he advanced.

"Yes, I know it, but I'll pay for a dinner for you and your men just the same! Sit right down and make yourself at home."

His nerve upset the soldiers, and after a moment they took their seats at the table, forming a complete circle around the board. As soon as they began to eat he began to think to escape. It was summer, and the window behind him and ten feet away was open. If he stood up all the eyes would be on him, and any excuse to leave the room was not to be thought of.

The meal was about half finished, and captors and captive were chatting away when Melrose suddenly flung himself backward, upset his chair, and bounded through the window. The soldeirs ran out and fired at and pursued him, but he made good his escape.

In the Luray valley, just before the affair known as Woodstocks races, Melrose and his companion fell out of ranks to forage. After securing a supply of meat they pushed on after the column, and were riding at a gallop when five bushwhackers, well mounted, came out of the cross-road about twenty-rods ahead of them.

"We are dead men!" said the scout's companion as they came to a halt.

Looking back they saw four more bushwhackers climbing the fence to take position on the highway. Melrose calmly viewed their position and finally said:

"We will charge them! Fall in behind me and there will be less danger. Draw your saber and strike hard!"

The other dared not try it, though he was a brave man. He, therefore, kept his place as the scout dashed forward. Melrose rode straight at the men with drawn saber, and the volley they fired went over his head. He struck the line, sabered a man as he passed and soon rejoined the column. His companion was never heard of again, probably being mudered in cold blood.

In 1864 Melrose and three other foragers were captured in the Shenandoah Valley, taken to a small encampment and the four placed in a log house under guard until their cases could be disposed of. They talked the situation over, and the bravest of then could see no hope of escape. Melrose quietly listened to their discouraging remarks, and as quietly replied that he would be inside of the Union lines before midnight. There was a circle of sentinels around the building, which had no door. The sentinels paced within six feet of the building, and the one in front could see the prisoners through the doorway. Melrose said that if all would rush together the sentinels would be confused and either hold their fire or fire wild. The three men had participated in more than twenty battles, and were known as brave fellows, but here they wanted nerve, and nerve was what they hadn't got.

"Very well—I will go alone!" was the quiet announcement, and as night came on Melrose was ready. Standing in the doorway, he asked the sentinel what time it was.

"You git back thar' or I'll shoot!" was the prompt reply.

"Yes—I'm going right back!" said the scout, and he dashed upon the man, hit him a stunning blow and made for the woods. He had to run across an open field in full sight of camp, and, though it was dusk, he could be seen quite plainly for half the distance. More than fifty shots were fired at him, and then pursuit began, but he reached the woods and made his escape.

He was one day scouting up the valley, having on a mixed uniform, when he suddenly came upon two ferocious-looking guerrillas while crossing a thick wood. They were seated on a log, back to him, but at the sound of his steps they sprang up and covered him with carbines. It would have been bold to bolt and take the chances of being hit. Melrose never slackened his pace nor changed countenance, but walked directly up to the men and quietly said:

"I've got news for the Colonel, and I want you both to go along and show me the way."

"Who said so?" asked one of the men.

"If I miss the way there'll be a row, for this is important news," he answered.

"Who be you?"

"Come along and ask the Colonel."

"Well, we ain't going to tramp clear up thar. You go down to the road, foller it for a mile, and when you come to the old log stable on the right, turn into the blind road."

"Why can't one of you come along?"

"Oh! you can't miss the way. We are watching here for game."

Melrose slouched off in a lazy, tired manner. He had got about fifty feet when he heard them cock their guns. He did not turn his head or quicken his pace.

"He's a Yank—shoot him!" called one of the men; but the scout walked on. They were trying him; but he had the nerve of a Napoleon, and he kept his leisurely pace until well away from their neighborhood.

Democrats Seeking a Candidate.

[Washington Letter Philadelphia Times.]

The Democrats are still groping for a candidate. Seymour was at one time very prominent, but he is out of the question. I have it from a gentleman who lives near him, in Utica, that his health is in a wretched condition. The least excitement drives him into a nervous fit and he staggers like a drunken man and seems to lose all control of his mind. He has to be very careful of himself, and his friends fear that he may lose his reason at any time. Thurman is not much talked of since his defeat in Ohio, and Hendricks seems to have dropped out of sight. His financial record is somewhat uncertain. Tilden is old and feeble, but his spirit and determination are strong, and the barrel of money is getting bigger all the time. There are a great many public men here who believe that Tilden is the strongest man. Bayard stock is still high and probably holds its own, but a President will not be taken from Delaware. Within the past few weeks an entirely new man is talked of—William R. Morrison, of Illinois. He has, beyond question, some very strong points. In the first place he is a Western man, which is an advantage. Next, he is as strong on the hard money question as Bayard is. Third, his record is clear on the subsidy question. He has never voted for a subsidy since he has been in Congress, now nearly ten years. His army record is good, he having been a colonel and wounded, and last, he is a favorite with the Germans—itself a very important thing in the Northwest. In addition to all these advantages he is a gentleman, barring a little peppery language now and then. What a charm it would be to have a gentleman in the White House again. If the growing interest in Morrison does not culminate in making him one of the dark horses then I shall be mistaken.

The Grant Combination.

[N. Y. Tribune.]

That Grant combination of New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois and the South, which is so much talked about, is a formidable one. Altogether it commands 446 votes in the Convention, or 67 more than enough to nominate. Leaving Illinois out entirely, there are 25 more votes than enough to nominate. If Sherman gets the solid vote of Florida, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia—70 in all—he would leave the combination, at its strongest, three votes short of a majority. But aside from Sherman's inroads in these States, Blaine is sure of Maryland's 16 votes, and West Virginia's 10 votes will not be for Grant. In 1876 Blaine had a Southern vote of 140, made up largely by scattering votes from many delegations, and his chances are good for as large a number at Chicago.

THE P. R. Co. yesterday paid out $50,000 to their employes at Altoona. Half the sum was paid in gold coin.

WIT AND HUMOR.

WHY HE BOLTED

He was a faithful bank cashier—a youth of modest mein,
Who never tasted wine nor beer—but who had always been
In Sunday-school and in the church a man whose pious ways
Had won from all who knew him the most unbounded praise.

And though he handled wealth untold—he often used to say,
No honest man would thirst for gold—he didn't anyway,
And so the bank directors smiled and rubbed their hands with glee,
And complimented him real nice on his truth and probity.

They drew their regular dividends—a very fair per cent,
A practice which it always tends to make a man content;
And the modest cashier's salary, as he didn't ask for more,
Was permitted to remain unchanged just as it stood before.

But one day a revelation made that clear which was opaque;
And the "Busted bank sensation" caused a general sort of shake;
For that unassuming cashier—who was never after found,
Had bolted with a million which was lying loose around!

—*Philadelphia Press.*

BRO. GARDNER'S LIME-KILN CLUB.

(Detroit Free Press.)

"Las' nite as I was toastin' my heels an' gwine to sleep by de cook-stove," began the old man as the notes of the triangle died away, "de ole woman axed me if I didn't fink dis world was growin' awful wicked. Dat put me in mind of de fack dat almos' ebery day I hear people sayin' dat dey can't believe nobody nor trust nobody any more, an' dat it am harder to find an honest man dan it is to diskiver water runnin' up hill, Gem'len, Ize been pokin' 'round dis world about sixty y'ars, an' it am my experience:

"1. Dat de man who groans ober de general wickedness of de world will steal a wheel-barrow ebery time he gits a chance.

"2. Dat man who goes 'round lamentin' dat he can't trust nobody is de wery chap who'll gin you away ebery time.

"3. Dat de pusson who finks de world am full o' cheats an' liars will trade you a blind hoss an' den sneak into the barn at midnight an' steal all de shoes off his feet.

"Dar's de wicked folks on y'arth, of course, but de man who does de squar' thing will nebber run amiss on squar' people. Ize got along so fur as well as could be 'spected, an' de look ahead am all serene. De only man I shell look out fur am de man who was bo'n fur an angel but growed up to w'ar pants an' butes."

A JOKE ON TILDEN.

[Washington Capital.]

It begins to look as if the periodical announcement of Mr. Tilden's impending marriage, with denial by return mail, was part of the regular advertising bureau programme. Mr. Tilden's behavior during the electoral count having been such as to cast suspicion upon his manhood in general, it would be just like him to adopt this peculiar method of renovating the public estimation.

It reminds one of the anecdote that used to be told of the old Duke of Queensberry:

The Duke had reached the age of seventy. Having been a dreadful rake for more than fifty years, he was excessively annoyed by reports prejudicial to his standing as a society man—which need not be described beyond the observation that it was during the times of George IV.—and he determined to put a stop to these reports at the first opportunity. It fell to his lot one night—or rather one morning—to take Lady J——y home from a fashionable ball in his carriage. During the journey the aged reprobate conducted himself in such a youthful manner that her ladyship threatened to scream if he did not desist.

"For God's sake, Madame, scream," said the Duke, proceeding with his manipulations as though nothing had happened. "Scream by all means; and, if possible, scream loud enough to attract assistance!"

"You old fool," rejoined her ladyship. "You must be crazy. What on earth do you want me to scream for?"

"Ah," said Queensberry, "it would prove at once two things quite in need of proof; your virtue, Madame, and my virility!"

It is well to watch the venerable Samuel. He is a sly old cuss, and that left eyelid does not droop for nothing.

THE other day the police at the Union depot noticed a feeble looking old man wandering in and out to kill time until the train should depart, and as he several times displayed quite a roll of bills he was cautioned to lookout for pickpockets and confidence men. "Wouldn't anybody rob an old man like me, would they?" he innocently asked. The warning was repeated, but he jogged around as before, and after a time was seen in consultation with two strangers, who had walked him around to the wharf. An officer got him away from them and angrily said: "There! You've let e'm beat you! How much did you lend them?" "Wall, they wanted twenty dollars," he slowly replied. "And you handed it over, of course?" "I give em a fifty dollar bill and got thirty back." "Well, you'll never see that bill again." "I kinder hope not," he chuckled, as he drew down his eye. It was a counterfeit which my son found in Troy, and being as I am very old and innocent, and not up to the tricks of the wicked world, I guess I'll get into the cars before somebody robs me of my boots. If anybody should come around looking for me, please say I'm not at home!"—[*Detroit Free Press.*

A WELL-DRESSED lady called at a carpet warehouse and asked to look at some carpets. The goods were shown, every pattern in the shop being spread out for examination. After looking at everything about the place, and driving some very close bargains in the matter of price, the lady selected a carpet for each room in her house, running up a bill which filled the salesman's heart with joy. When all was completed he asked where the carpets were to be sent. The lady replied, without hesitation, that she would call and let him know. "You see," she added, "my husband has just bought a piece of ground and talks of soon building a house on it. If he does, you know, I shall want some new carpets, and then I will call and order these."

HE was a young fellow in the hardware line. One day, when the boss was at dinner, a countryman came in to buy some nuts. He found an article that suited him, and wanted a dozen. Young Blakie looked at the price list and found they were listed "twenty-five cents a dozen, thirty off." He gave a low, inverted whistle, and then, with a sudden inspiration, he handed the customer five cents and told him he could buy the nuts at the other store. "By George," he said, when he was telling the Governor of the transaction, "I thought the best thing I could do was to save the nuts, anyhow."—[*Burlington Hawkeye.*

SCORE one for Israel. The following anecdote discloses that there are Jewish wits as well as tradesmen. It is narrated that a would-be joker in a mixed company remarked: "Now, my friends, I think Japan is the best place to live in in the world; I understand that there are neither Jews nor pigs there." A diminutive specimen, but with an unmistakably Hebrew cast of countenounce, replied: "Well' mine friend, I tell you vat it is. Let's you'and me go there and exhibit ourselves. We could make our fortune. I could represent the Jews and you could take the rest of the role in perfection."

A SAD looking man went into a Burlington drug store. "Can you give me," he asked "something that will drive from my mind the thoughts of sorrow and bitter recollections?" And the druggist nodded and put him up a little dose of quinine, and wormwood, and rhubarb, and epsom salts and a dash of castor oil and gave it to him, and for six months the man couldn't think of anything in the world except a new scheme for getting the taste out of his mouth.—[*Burlington Hawkeye.*

THEY are having warm times just now in Kansas Sunday-schools, and the question under discussion is whether the boy who has fairly won the prize Bible by learning three thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven verses in three months can be ruled off the track for putting furniture tacks and a wad of shoemaker's wax in the superintendent's chair?—[*Burlington Hawkeye.*

How unreasonable some girls are! Felicia asked her brother to buy the *Popular Science Monthly* for her because it had an article on "Ancient Methods of Flirtation;" when he brought it home, she said he was horrid and mean because it turned out to be on "Ancient Methods of Filtration."

"YOUNG man," said an orator impressively, "do you want to go to a drunkard's grave?" "Well," replied the young man, with the careless grace of a man who isn't accustomed to refusing, "I don't care if I do. Whereabouts is your grave?"—[*Burlington Hawkeye.*

MR. JOHN FORTUNE, of Fond du Lac, Wis., recently became the father of twin girls. When he first looked upon the new comers he smiled a sort of ghastly smile and remarked: "Well, I suppose that is all right, for it is said Miss Fortunes never come singly.

AFTER a Texas jury had stood out for ninety-six hours the judge got a verdict out of them in two minutes by sending them word that the circus had come to town.

A WESTERN editor says one hug is worth a dozen love letters, and they cannot be introduced as evidence in a breach of promise suit either.

THE FATE OF PRA PRE-CHA.

A Siamese Noble Flogged for Taking an English Wife.

[Bangkok Letter November 26.]

The unfortunate Siamese nobleman, Pra Pre-cha, who, ever since he returned from his wedding tour of eight days' duration, has been kept in custody in company with the worst galeriens that ever a country like Siam can produce, chained with the heaviest chains on neck, arms and feet has now finally, after eight months' immeasurable sufferings, had sentence passed on him, which is that he receive 100 lashes with the rattan and then be decapitated. The unhappy victim of Siamese family rivalry—once in the possession of his monarch's most intimate confidence—has during all the time of his trial been deprived of all the means of defending himself against the dreadful accusation got up by his adversaries through threatened and paid witnesses, all intercourse with his own family being strictly forbidden. Sentence having been passed—and though chained as formerly described—he was further put in an iron cage strong enough to resist the efforts of any wild beast, brought on board a small gunboat lying in readiness, and in the middle of the night down they went along the silent Menam past his own house, where, unconscious of what was happening, his young wife was, perhaps, teaching his little baby to pray for his unfortunate father, from whom they had so long been separated, and whom they would now never see again. The news has just come back from Pechim that he died like a man. For the Siamese law it suffices for any one to be a relation of a person convicted to be deprived of all rank, rights and possessions without trial or anything, and this only can perhaps explain to a civilized mind why the unfortunate members of the late Pra Pre-cha's family, his aged father and three brothers, are now imprisoned; chained and treated like murderers and plunderers; that their wives with their innocent children have been made slaves to pound the rice of those who in bringing their husbands and fathers to a fall will have the enjoyment of their possessions. And in a short time there will, in all likelihood, be no one left of a once flourishing family, whom every European in the place has known and loved as one of the most advanced and obliging among the Siamese noblemen.

Killed by the Electric Light.

[From the London Times.]

An accident of an extraordinary nature has occurred at the Halte Theatre, Aston, near Birmingham. The stage is lighted by two electric lights, and when the candles are not burning, two brass connections used for the purpose of crossing the current are hung up over the orchestra. After the performance of the pantomime Mr. Bruno, the euphonium player, was leaving with the other members of the band, when, presumably out of curiosity, he caught hold of the two brass connections referred to. The man in charge called out to him with the object of warning him of the danger he was incurring. The warning, however, came to late. Mr. Bruno received the full shock of the electric current generation by the powerful batter which supplied the whole of the lamps in the building and grounds. It is said that the candles not being then burning, Mr. Bruno was unable to disengage himself and pulled the wire down. The shock rendered him insensible. Medical men were soon in attendance and restoratives applied, but Mr. Bruno died in forty minutes afterward.

VALENTINE TO A LITTLE GIRL.

Little maiden, dost thou pine
For a faithful Valentine?
Art thou scanning timidly
Every face that meets thine eye?
Art thou fancying there may be
Fairer face than thou dost see?
Little maiden, scholar mine,
Would'st thou have a Valentine?

Go and ask, my little child,
Ask the Mother undefiled;
Ask, for she will draw thee near,
And will whisper in thine ear—
Valentine! the name is good,
For it comes of lineage high
And a famous family,
And it tells of gentle blood,
Noble blood, and, nobles still,
For its owner freely poured
Every drop there was to spill
In the quarrel of his Lord.

Valentine! I know the name,
Many martyrs bear the same,
And they stand in glittering ring
Round their warrior God and King,
Who before and forthem bled,
With their robes of ruby red,
And their swords of cherub flame.

Yes, there is a plenty here,
Knights without reproach or fear!
Such St. Denys, such St. George,
Martin, Maurice, Theodore,
And a hundred thousand more.
Guerdon gained and warfare o'er,
By that sea without a surge,
And beneath the eternal sky,
And the beatific Sun
In Jerusalem above:
Valentine is every one.
Choose from out that company
Whom to serve and whom to love.

—*Cardinal Newman.*

OLD-TIME NIHILISTS.

How Russian Sedition Fared Under Peter the Great.

The recent attempt upon the life of the Czar of Russia will not probably call down upon its authors, even if captured, such terrible punishment as was meted out to a band of conspirators who, in 1697, made an effort to assassinate the great autocrat, Peter I. Like some of his successors, Peter had ideas of progress far beyond the mental conception of his subjects, and his praiseworthy efforts for the improvement of his country found their greatest obstacles among those he was most anxious to serve.

In the year above mentioned Peter had declared his intention of visiting foreign lands for the purpose of gathering knowledge which would benefit his people. The opposition to this scheme was widespread, but the attempt to prevent it was made by two leaders of the Strelitz (a body of militia created about the year 1547, by Ivan IV., and who had mutinied a number of times) named Sukanim and Tsikler. These men plotted with their co-workers to set fire to the city of Moscow, knowing that such an event would call Peter at once into the midst of his people. Previous to the hour selected for the performance of their scheme the whole party assembled at a banquet, and endeavored to raise their courage to the desperate point by drink. Two of their number, however, grew timid, and, slipping away from their party, hurried to the Czar with an account of the plot against his life. With a full knowledge of the scheme, Peter lost no time in checking the seditious movement by ordering his faithful guards to surround the rendezvous of the conspirators. With his usual impetuosity he ventured among them alone, some time in advance of his troops, whom he supposed had already captured the entire party.

His appearance caused the utmost consternation among them, while he, although furious over the supposed delay of his soldiers, concealed his emotions, and, advancing among them, gave an excuse for his sudden appearance, seated himself, and proceeded to share in their revelry. After a time one whispered to Sukamin: "Brother, is it time?" Sukanim hesitated, then responded: "Not yet." Peter, hearing these words and at the same the footsteps of his soldiers, sprang from his seat, knocked him down with a terrible blow from his powerful fist, exclaimed, choking with rage: "If it is not yet time for you, scoundrel, it is for me." This prompt action and the entrance of the troops threw the gang into confusion, and, amid their cries for mercy, they were chained and dragged away for punishment.

All the semi-barbarous devices then in existence were brought into play to render the execution of these conspirators terrible.

They were tortured on the rack, their legs and arms severed, and death finally put an end to their sufferings. Then their heads were cut off and mounted on a column surrounded with a grotesque and horrible arrangement of bodies, legs and arms, for the delectation of the half-savage populace. Can the present czar repeat this performance?

Peter made his trip, and was absent until September, 1698, when he appeared suddenly in Moscow at a time when his subjects supposed him in Germany. His rapid and secret movements were caused by tidings of a revolt among the Strelitz, who left their military station and marched toward Moscow. They had met Gen. Gordon before Peter's arrival, and that officer, partaking somewhat of the savage nature of his chief, slew many thousands of them in battle, captured the remaining seven thousand, decimated them, and held the fragment for the delectation of His Imperial Majesty, the Czar of all the Russias.

Now the brute reigned supreme over the human in Peter, and he reveled in blood. Six weeks were wasted in torturing them before the butchery commenced. As a fringe to the ghastly picture two thousand were hanged, while the remainder, kneeling in rows of fifty were beheaded. Peter leading with his own sword, and compelling all the noblemen of his court to assist in the bloody work.

For five long winter months the walls of Moscow were decorated with frozen corpses, while many bodies were left lying where they fell. To commemorate the event, a large medal was stuck, bearing on one side the profile of Peter, and surrounded by the legend, "*Petrus-Alexii-Filius, D. G. Tzar, at Magnus-Dux. Totius Russiæ.*" "Peter, the son of Alexis, by the grace of God czar, and grand duke of all the Russias." Upon the reverse, Peter is represented as Hercules, clad in the lion's skin, with his club in his left hand, its upper portion resting upon his left shoulder, while his right hand applies the torch, rearing the severed heads of the hydra. The inscription reads, "*Sales Publica Firmate. Perduellibus Deletis. 1698.*"

Even these three measures did not check the spirit of revolution, which appeared again in 1699, and was only smothered by continued arrests and wholesale beheadings.

THE PAPER QUESTION.

Some Expressions On Cutting Down or off the Tariff Duties.

[Indianapolis Sentinel.]

The tariff on print paper and upon the chemicals used in making it, enables a ring of paper makers to put up the price to a figure that is oppressive. Of course they can not run it up beyond the figure at which foreign paper can be imported, but so long as they act in concert they can place and keep it at that point. Paper is one of the necessities of our civilization, and its use an evidence of it. If we are to go forward, this necessary article must be reduced to a price that the people can afford to pay. Although its cost first falls upon those who make newspapers and books, it is eventually borne by the people. In the last few months the price of print paper has advanced about 50 per cent., and as a necessary sequence the selling price of the papers has been proportionably increased, or their size reduced. Thus it will be seen that, while the high price of paper has first to be borne by publishers, it eventually falls upon the consumer.

There is no good reason for the increase in the price of paper to its present figure, and the paper monopolists are only enabled to maintain it by reason of the present unjust and discriminating tariff. Congress should go to work at once and so amend the tariff law that the greed of paper manufacturers can not longer be gratified.

THE FORT BILL

[Chicago Tribune.]

Already the high-tariff interest has begun to assert itself to secure the defeat of the bill introduced by Mr. Fort of Illinois, having for its object the cheapening of the cost of print-paper, and it is to be expected that the measure will meet with strong opposition from all the manufacturers who are especially favored by protective or prohibitory duties. The fact that the object and effect of the bill is to reduce the cost of disseminating intelligence—notably so in the cost of school books, as Mr. Fort urges—will not be allowed to silence hostility to the proposed reduction from that element which opposes a decrease of tariff duties on general principles. Nevertheless, there is reason to hope that the Fort bill will be reported favorably by the House Committee on Ways and Means, and that it will pass the House in spite of the ultra-protectionists. The bill proposes to admit free of duty the ingredient of soda-ash, which is largely used in the manufacture of paper—nearly all other ingredients being already on the free list—and to defeat any further combination by the papermakers by reducing the duty on foreign paper of the cheaper grades to five per cent. *ad valorem*. The total revenue derived from tariff on soda-ash is but $500,000 a year, or less than the extra cost of print paper for one day to the publishers of newspapers and school books in America, and the removal of the duty cannot therefore be resisted on any ground other than selfish unwillingness to lower the existing tariff, even for the sake of cheapening the cost of intelligence and education.

FREE CHEMICALS.

[Chicago Times.]

If people want cheap newspapers, let them beseech Congress to remove the duty on the chemicals used in the manufacture of print-paper. Print-paper can be bought in Canada to-day about three cents per pound cheaper than in the States. This is because of free chemicals in that country. But there is an American duty on foreign print paper of 20 per cent, so that the cheapness of the articles abroad are of no avail here. If we, in this country, could have chemicals free of duty, the American paper-maker would be able to beat the foreigner very materially in the price at which he could sell. Let us have free chemicals. Let everybody pray Congress to give us free chemicals, and when we get them, we shall have cheap newspapers, and, at the same time, good newspapers. At present, there cannot be cheap newspapers which at the same time shall be good newspapers.

REPEAL THE TARIFF ON PAPER.

[Peoria Transcript.]

Ten or twelve years ago there was just another such combination among the paper makers. Newspaper men stood it as long as they could, and then inaugurated a movement for the repeal of the tariff on imported paper. That brought the paper makers to their senses. We are glad to see that a similar movement is on foot now. Congressman Fort of this State, introduced a bill into the House, Monday, to repeal the tariff on white paper, and we hope it will be pushed until it becomes a law. The duty on paper is wholly protective in its character. Not a pound of foreign paper is imported when American manufacturers are content with a fair living price for their products. By taking the duty off paper altogether, consumers will have a regulation that will prevent all such inordinate advances as the present. Off with the tariff!

Conkling and Blaine.

[Albany Argus.]

To those in New York it is known to a certainty that, if Blaine were nominated, Mr. Conkling would have an attack of malarial fever. It would last all through the canvass. The assumption of Mr. Conkling's cordial support is simply sarcasm. Mr. Conkling never supports an enemy. His animosities and his likings temper every word and thought and act of his. He has been in public life with Blaine for nearly twenty years. Since Mr. Blaine intimated that Mr. Conkling was not several things of superlative excellence, Mr. Conkling has never spoken to him. They pass by one another in the Capitol, they meet in caucus, they have to do with the same measures, they sit side by side in the cars, and no sign ever escapes Mr. Conkling that he ever saw or knew or heard of a man of Maine. They traveled 100 miles not long ago, the only occupants of a palace car, and not a sign of recognition passed between them. It is not Mr. Blaine's fault. He has been willing to make up long ago. His rage sits as lightly on him as his principles. He is of a sunny temper, and he has received no revelation of his infallibility. But Mr. Conkling's whole nature was wounded when his vanity was hit by Mr. Blaine, in that duel of tongues in the House long years ago. If Blaine was nominated, Mr. Conkling would vote a closed electoral ticket, and the inspectors would find it scratched from top to bottom.

Not Good Property.

[N. Y. Times.]

Almost anything but a manuscript will bring something. You can sell old iron, old clothes, broken furniture, muck-heaps, refuse of any sort; but poems, essays, novels, criticisms, in their original form, are not marketable unless a publisher has approved and promised to use them. The possessor of a thousand manuscripts, which might in due season yield one hundred dollars each, could not get a cheap breakfast with all of them without a publisher's guarantee.

Unpleasant Whispers.

[Washington Special.]

There are whispers here of a social scandal, involving immediately a distinguished Senator and a member of the House and less directly several other members of Congress and a number of persons employed in one of the departments. The facts may be made public shortly, although the matter could hardly be made a subject of official investigation by Congress since neither dishonesty nor breaches of official trust are involved. There is a possible cloud of divorce suits in the matter.

Blaine's "Miserable Distinction."

[New York Nation.]

The public ought to be reminded just now that Mr. Blaine enjoys the miserable distinction of being the one Speaker of a great legislative assembly who, in all parliamentary history, has been convicted, on the evidence of his own letter pitifully claiming his reward, of having ruled in the chair in favor of speculators, with the object of being considered a partner in their venture. Yet this is only a small part of what he would have to face in his canvass.

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1880.

"THE RESPECTABLE ELEMENT."

Before the meeting of the Republican State Convention, a large number of Republicans of Philadelphia, issued an address to the delegates, which, although it mentioned no names was clearly intended as a protest against indorsing Gen. GRANT for a third term. In this address the results of the recent election in New York are cited as significant of what can be accomplished by "the united action of those who care less for party supremacy than for the great ends for which party organizations are but a means," and a warning is sounded that "this experiment will be repeated on a greater scale at the approaching Presidential election," if the Chicago Convention shall present a candidate lacking in the essentials which can alone command the confidence of the independent voter. The delegates to the late Convention are assured in the address that the number of Republicans is very large who cannot be relied upon to support one whose candidacy would violate a tradition which has become part of the unwritten law of the nation; nor one who regards the skilful use of patronage for personal ends as the highest function of a statesman; nor one whose past inability to resist temptation would put his supporters on the defensive throughout the campaign. It requires no extraordinary acuteness to see that GRANT and BLAINE are meant by this. The signers to the address, one or two hundred in number, and headed by WAYNE MACVEAGH comprise leading citizens of Philadelphia of high social position, wealth and culture. They open their purses freely at their party's call and their influence is very great. They are a power in politics—not at conventions but at elections. We have the same class of Republicans in Pittsburgh, who are indignant at the sharp practices of MORELAND, MAGEE & Co., in fixing a delegation to Harrisburg, in opposition to the wishes of the people, and who utter brave words in their anger; but "the boys" discount this as of brief duration, and claim the "respectable element" will be as tractable as ever, once the lines are sharply drawn. We shall see. Sometimes the cry of "wolf" is not a feigned one.

The *Gazette* affects to scout the purposes of the "eminently respectable" class, and ridicules their labors for more honest methods in politcs and purer men in office. It contemptuously says that in the view of there perfectionists in politics "GRANT should be tabooed because he has twice filled the office." Well, is not that reason enough, and are not these anti-GRANT Republicans more consistent than the Third Termers. The Republican State Convention of this State in 1875, by a unanimous vote and amid thundering cheers, declared "the Republicans of Pennsylvania *unalterably* opposed to the election to the Presidency of any person for a Third Term." The Convention of 1876 re-enacted this resolution. In Ohio, New York, Massachusetts and other States the Republicans held to the same doctrine. The Republicans in Congress in 1875 voted for a resolution of the same character.

Is is certainly not remarkable that the persons whom the *Gazette* styles "perfectionists in politics," should adhere to this doctrine. It is not only the unwritten law of the Republic, but was the *written law of the Republican party of Pennsylvania*, until DON CAMERON decried the opposite principle, that the Third-Term was the sublimity of patriotism. Of course he did this for a selfish purpose, and by corrupt methods. As General KOONTZ of Somerset, said in Wednesday's Convention, it "was a dicker for a Cabinet position." That's what the delegation of CAMERON lackeys to Chicago means. Only this and nothing more. If the trade is not made with GRANT it will be with some one else,

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THE New York *Herald*, in heading a proposed relief fund for Ireland by a subsription of one hundred thousand dollars, has performed an act of lofty generosity which deserves to be greeted with hearty and universal praise. It has opposed Mr. PARNELL'S mission and thereby excited considerable hostility, but this munificent subscription will end all that. Of course the *Herald* will get back every penny of this splendid offering. As a mere business advertisement its bestowal may easily, indeed, prove highly profitable; but none the less is an act to be commended which even viewed in the most selfish light involves risk and sacrifice, and meanwhile confers noble relief upon a suffering people. The *Herald* will receive any amount that may be sent it, over twenty-five cents, and will print the names of the donors in its columns. It starts a national subscription in this way, and it will be a great success.

LET THE PEOPLE SPEAK!

Whatever differences there may be among the Democrats in regard to the Presidential nomination, all are willing to abide the decision of the Democratic masses. We don't want any machine work in our State Convention when it shall meet, copied after the late CAMERON methods in the Republican State Convention.

The coming township elections on Tuesday, February 17th, afford an opportunity of gathering the sentiment of a great number of Democrats, and especially the active and earnest ones, on the question who should be nominated by the Democratic National Convention, TILDEN, BAYARD, HANCOCK, THURMAN, SEYMOUR, HENDRICKS.

Let the Democratic election officers in the various precincts and townships take the sense of the Democratic voters as they appear at the polling windows. It will involve little or no trouble, and will furnish a straw indicative of Democratic sentiment, of the greatest value and importance.

We will print in THE POST, daily and weekly editions, all such votes, naming precinct, borough or township, as come to us attested by responsible names.

GENERAL GRANT'S PURPOSE.

We notice some of the anti-GRANT papers of the Republican party, which will be placed in a very awkward position should GRANT be nominated, are treating the result of the Harrisburg Convention as a severe blow to the Third Term intrigue. They argue that BLAINE'S strength in the Convention shows the nomination will not go to GRANT with any degree of unanimity, and he will make no struggle for it. This is very shallow reasoning. The contest at Harrisburg was for instructions for GRANT, the unit rule, and, more important than all else, the fifty-eight delegates to Chicago. On these points the GRANT men swept the boards without any attempt at conciliation or compromise. The fact of a powerful anti-GRNNT minority in the Convention carries with it no prestige in the face of the fifty-eight delegates instructed for GRANT, and certain to do whatever DON CAMERON asks of them.

Nor is the purpose attributed to GRANT, of entering on no struggle for the nomination worth a moment's consideration. Personally he may not do so, but his friends will do it—are now doing it for him, just as JOHN SHERMAN'S or BLAINE'S fight for their favorites. There was a struggle at Harrisburg and GRANT'S representatives won the victory. There will be at Chicago, and they may be equally successful. It is simply a little bit of clap-trap, to tickle the ears of the weak and inexperienced, that GRANT will make no contest for the nomination. He will not desert his friends and leave them in the lurch, after they have carried such great States as Pennsylvania and New York. GRANT'S partizans will fight out the battle, on the line of a third term, until June. They will do it with GRANT'S approval, and will seek to overcome all obstacles, no matter how bitter the contest. It is not in the nature of the man, or the CAMERONS, CONKLINGS, ROBESONS, LOGANS, CARPENTERS and others who are fighting his battles, to abandon the field and surrender their own promotion and advance their rivals, for such a sentimental reason as that "General GRANT will enter on no contest for the nomination." He is contesting it now, and has been for months.

GRANT has been a candidate for a third term ever since HAYES turned his back on the CAMERONS in 1877, by refusing to listen to the humiliating pleas for DON'S retention as Secretary of War. We don't know but it was the late Mr. MACKEY who started the third term boom, and first put the flea in General GRANT'S ear. We have heard so on high authority. The trip around the world was organized as part of the third term scheme, and SIMON CAMERON in his speech at the GRANT leave-taking, going down the Delaware, in May, 1877, outlined the program, and named GRANT as a candidate for 1880. GRANT was supplied with money for his expenses by the politicans, Mr. MACKEY himself contributing ten thousand dollars, and others of his type making up the fifty thousand dollars stipulated for. This was exclusive of the contributions of CHILDS, DREXEL and other personal friends. GRANT was a candidate for a Third Term when he left the United States in 1877, and has been so every day since. The absence abroad was part of the scheme, and it was faithfully carried out in accordance with a pre-arranged program, except that GRANT returned to this country some months sooner than had been planned, and it became necessary to ship him off to the West Indies and Mexico, to be out of the way of the State Conventions and possible political complications.

There is no man in the United States more eager for success of the Third Term than GRANT. He loves power as a miser does gold. He comes back, after idling in the shadow of royalty and imperialism for three years, determined on a re-election this year and as many more as he can attain. His lavish and costly receptions, from San Francisco to Philadelphia; his guarded and conciliatory speech; his absence now from the country—all these were and are part and parcel of the Third Term conspiracy. The idea that GRANT, after chasing the phantom around the globe, across the continent, and into Mexico and the Southern States, is to surrender his ambition and imperial designs because of a contest over the nomination, is as absurd as to suggest quaker guns could have kept him out of Richmond. What is meant by no contest, is that if it shall clearly appear when the Chicago Convention meets there is no chance of his nomination, then and in that contingency, his name will not go before the Convention. But in the meantime, as DON CAMERON showed in Hafrisburg and CONKLING will in New York, his authorized representatives will resort to the most desperate and unscrupulous undertakings in the manipulation of delegates and Conventions, to make sure of his nomination at Chicago.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

TILDEN will neither die with paralysis nor get married. He is worse than the eleven stubborn men on a jury.

A REPUBLICAN paper over in little Washington has got the jerks in the Okalona and Lemars fashion very suggestive of delirium tremens. Its fearful mush.

IT is stated, as a fact, that of the 46 Philadelphia delegates, at Harrisburg, there was only one GRANT man, a party by the name of JONES. DON brought them around all right.

THE British are moderate in Afghanistan. General ROBERTS reports that since the re-occupation of Cabul, only ninety-seven Afghans have been summarily disposed of by military execution.

WHEN CAMERON thought it would please the people to denounce the third term he had it done. When it suited his pleasure to reverse it all he had to do was to say so, and the organs say amen.

A REPEAL of the duty on printing paper and upon the chemicals used in its mauufacture, is a little boom on behalf of the newspapers started in Illinois, which promises to grow in power.

CITY and county taxes sum up over thirty mills. Three per cent. is quite an interesting offset to the general boom. Four and a half mills city tax in Allegheny against twenty-two mills in Pittsburgh!

SENATOR WALLACE'S committee upon investigating frauds in New York, through JOHNNY DAVENPORT, is in session in that city. The witnesses give fearful accounts of the doings of that ballot fiend.

COL. BOB INGERSOLL, who is on the go all the time, educating the moral sentiment of the Republican party, says the Chicago candidate will be either GRANT or WASHBURNE, and that the Democrats will nominate TILDEN and HENDRICKS.

LAWYER MORELAND must have been extra jubilant at the State Convention, when he donned the CAMERON livery. The Harrisburg *Independent* in its report says that Mr. MORELAND in his speech declared "there were millions of men who were willing and waiting to place the *crown* on the head of U. S. GRANT." How is that for high?

THIRTY-ONE mills on the dollar, or over three per cent., will be about the average rate of taxation in Pittsburgh this year. It is greater than any city in the Union. New York comes next, but its rate is levied on a small valuation, while the rate here is very generally on an excessive valuation, which makes all the difference in the world.

THE coke miners and drawers want another slice of the boom, and have demanded an increase of wages on and after Monday next. There has been considerable advance in wages in the coke regions since November, but coke has gone up somewhat, and the demand is in excess of the supply. The price is now four dollars per ton, while before the boom it was only ninety cents.

EVEN with the cry for bread from Ireland, comes the unrepentant tax-gatherer at our own doors clamoring for *twenty-seven* mills taxation upon the property of the city. Nearly three per cent. will stagger the oldest inhabitant, and provoke the inquiry why is it thus. The debt still remains, interest running into millions, and no disposition on the part of Councils to face a settlement. What party is responsible?

MR. HAYES would not reappoint the old scoundrel, who served him so well, Returning Board WELLS, Surveyor of the Port New of Orleans, because he knew the Democratic Senate would reject the appointment. But he did the next best thing, and has appointed his son, one ALEXANDER C. WELLS. This will keep the profits of the office in the family, and so supply the WELLS connection with the needed hush money.

SOME of the rowdy spirit which stamps every gathering of the Repupublican party in this country, prevailed at Harrisburg, in the close contest between the friends of BLAINE and GRANT, although to read the *Gazette* everything was lovely and not the slightest jar occurred to disturb the serenity of the managers. It would be much more manly to speak the truth and have done with it, and admit it was a victory for CAMERON but defeat for GRANT.

CONGER of Michigan, opposes all bills to repeal disabilities in which the petitioner speaks of the "rebellion" as a "war." In some battles of the rebellion more men were engaged than served during the Revolution, and at Gettysburg and in the Wilderness battles each, more men were killed and disabled than WASHINGTON ever commanded. It seems to us the rebellion was war, and a very uncivil civil war at that. CONGER was at home getting rich on contracts. That's why he is so particular.

WE have received letters from a number of Democratic Chairmen of County Committees stating they have called attention to the matter we suggested some days ago in relation to the spring election which takes place on Tuesday, Feburary 17, at which Judges and Inspectors will be chosen who will hold the Presidential electioa. The necessity for having reliable Democrats selected must be apparent. We presume the Chairman of the State Committee has also called attention to the fact.

A GENTLEMAN in a street car remarked the other day that when the manufacturers of lamp chimneys wanted to set up another furnace, they put a little more lime in the glass. We are very sorry for this, as the experience of those who now use oil for light, is that the ordinary chimney may last with care at least one week, but if more lime is used, then one night will be the extent of services. The frequent breakage is a tax, but it is also trying upon the temper and trenches sadly upon the serenity of the domestic circle.

IN nearly every city from which we have accounts, the coming St. Patrick's day, 17th of March, will be commemorated by devoting the probable expenses of a celebration to their starving countrymen in Ireland. This is a wise resolve, and more grateful to the spirit of St. Patrick than millions spent in festivities. Let every Irishman work that day, and if he wants to do something noble, devote the day's earnings to the poor starving men, women and children on the old sod. Will not the Irishmen of this city follow the example?

THE biographer of HAYES in the Presidential campaign, JOHN Q. HOWARD, an Ohio journalist, has just been appointed to the lucrative and responsible office of Appraiser of the port of New York. It is a place requiring a high degree of ability if its duties are properly discharged, and above all, large experience in business. HOWARD is appointed over the heads of capable subordinates who have served in the office for years. The appointment is made to promote JOHN SHERMAN'S interests, but the chances are the Senate will reject HOWARD.

ONE of the most disgraceful mobs that has convened in Washington for years was at the meetings of the Republican Convention of the District of Columbia, on Friday and Saturday, to elect two delegates to the Chicago Convention. The negro element, backed by the worst of the whites, exercised full control. BOB INGERSOLL withdrew in favor of a negro, and one white and one black delegate were elected, pledged to BLAINE. A dispatch says: "The disgraceful disorderliness of the meeting disgusted citizens, and has effectually killed all prospects of local suffrage."

IN 1875 the House of Representatives passed the following resolutions—two hundred and fifty-one affirmative votes:

That, in the opinion of this House, the precedent established by Washington and other Presidents of the United States in retiring from office after their second term, has become by universal corcurrence a part of our Republican system of government, and that any departure from the time-honored custom, would be unwise, unpatriotic and fraught with peril to our free institutions.

In the whole House there were only fifteen votes against this resolution, and they came from Southern negro and carpet bag members.

THERE is nothing so stirs the heart of CAMERON, to which he devotes his days and nights, as the fact that the purity of elections must be preserved. If he can accomplish that, he will be satisfied to lay aside all public cares and join the Humane Society. It revives us like the breath of Spring to read that resolve, which has appeared annually since he helped to steal Florida and Louisiana. QUAY and BILL ELLIOTT are also doing noble work in that direction, and are thus paying tribute to the memory of the lion-hearted CHANDLER. These men have it in their power to preserve the purity of the ballot-box. They know how it can be done. Let them go forward in their grand mission, and the country will never—never forget them. We scarcely expected it at their hands, but since they have resolved upon it, we know they have the money to do it, and may henceforth rest in peace.

THE POST is deeply concerned over the prospect that the Republican party of Pennsylvania may violate "an unwritten law."—*Gazette.*

We are not concerned about what it may do, we know what it has done. This for instance:

1875-76.

We declare a firm, unqualified adherence to the unwritten law of the Republic which wisely and under the sanction of the most venerable examples limits the Presidential term of any citizen to two terms, and we, the Republicans of Pennsylvania, in recognition of the law, are unalterably opposed to the election to the Presidency of any person for a third term.—*Resolution State Convention.*

1880.

That the delegates elected to the Republican National Convention from this State are hereby instructed to support General U. S. Grant for the Presidential nomination, (FOR A THIRD term) and to vote as a unit on that and all questions that may come before the Convention.—*Resolution State Convention.*

ANOTHER "most astonishing invention of the age" is on exhibition in New York, and has the indorsement of such high scientific authority as Prof. DOREMUS, the celebrated chemist. The inventor, Mr. D. M. LAMB, claims that all fabrics on being subjected to his process, which does not cost more than a cent a yard, become perfectly water proof. He claims it applies to "all fabrics whatever, all carpets, broadcloths, silks, satins, velvets, laces, leather, feathers, furs, and everything that is woven or worn, and that they can be rendered absolutely water proof and absolutely moth-proof at the cost of a cent a yard, in such a way that none of the senses can detect the presence of the solution in the material, and it will not be injured in texture or luster in any way." Prof. DOREMUS says:

Chemists and inventors have made strenuous efforts to secure a solution which, when applied to every variety of goods, would confer on them water-repellant properties without affecting their flexibility or tint, and leaving them without odor—in other words unrecognizable to the senses. None with which I am acquainted, of all the patents I have read of, or with which I have experimented, accomplish this result, excepting Mr. D. M. Lamb's, and which we consider the simple process, inexpensive character and endless applications, from the most delicate tissues of silks and satins and velvets to the coarser cloth blankets, camp equipage, and in fact all absorbent goods, its value to the commercial world and to the various governments having millions of men under arms on land and on sea, cannot be computed.

WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.

JOHN KELLY'S quarrel with SAMUEL J. TILDEN, political or personal, whether it is one or the other or both, what does it concern the Democratic party.

The economical and Constitutional methods of Mr. TILDEN commended him to the people for the Presidency. What has he done since to forfeit that confidence?

KELLY cannot defeat TILDEN by his opposition, but he can any other man by his friendship. The dark horse he rides is spavined at the start.

BLAINE said in a speech in 1876 in New York, "if TILDEN should be elected will you permit him to be inaugurated." JOHN KELLY would help in that work.

Better be defeated than permit JOHN KELLY to dictate to five millions of Democratic voters who their candidates shall be.

New York is the pivotal State. Is JOHN KELLY the pivot upon which it turns.

THE French budget "shows up" pretty well. The estimates, as submitted to the Chamber of Deputies Saturday, show that there will be a surplus of $760,000 on the basis of last year's taxation. Last year the surplus was about $360,000. Of the $554,678,294 estimated expenditures for this year the army takes about $113,000,000. Last year public works consumed $30,000,000, and this year Freycinet's schemes for internal improvements will require more. The French navy cost about $30,000,000 last year, and the interest on the public debt and endowments (church, etc.,) took about $250,000,000. Next to the debt, the army is the grea item of expense in France, and no French man objects to the yearly increase of expenditure on that account. The active army of France now numbers 704,000 men. That with such large expenditures the Finance Ministers make out a surplus is a fact which speaks well for France. Germany, Austro-Hungary, Russia and Italy show lamentable deficits in their budgets.

CHICAGO elevators have in store 15,927,551 bushels of grain of all kinds, with a nominal capacity of about 17,150,000 bushels. Some of them are quite full, but a few have still a little room left, so that there is not a complete blockade yet. The total quantity in store and afloat in the harbor is 17,043,354 bushels. The stock of pork is about 290,000 barrels, and of lard 214,000 tierces. The stocks of both grain and provisions are unusually large, and the fact is exercising a depressing influence on prices. It is especially remarkable that there is much more pork and lard on hand than a year ago, while the number of hogs packed during the three months since November 1st is some six thousand less, or nearly a 25 per cent. decrease.

IN some States including Pennsylvania, there is a law upon the statute-books that limits the damage which the jury may assess for loss of life on a railroad to $5,000. But in Texas the railroad coporations have not been able to obtain any such legislation, and a jury in Galveston has just found a bill for damages to the amount of $11,000 against the Texas Central Railroad Company for killing a local preacher by the name of Shaw. The widow gets $8,000, her son $2,000, and her daughter $1,000.

ACCORDING to the last directory published, the population of Memphis is 40,957, as against 43,497 this time last year, a falling-off of only 2,550. The *Appeal* says that, although the population of the city has slightly decreased during the past year, its trade and commerce have greatly increased,—receipts of cotton being 50,000 bales greater than last year and 6,000 more than in 1877.

The Reason for Nominating Grant.

[N. Y. Sun.]

We have it on good Republican authority—the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*—that Senator Don Cameron assigned as his concluding reason for preferring Gen. Grant, "*Because there is no doubt that he can carry the great pivotal State of New York.*"

And very likely this expectation may be fulfilled. It may be true that Gen. Grant can carry the State of New York.

If it is true, who makes it true?

John Kelly.

If it were not for John Kelly, Gen. Grant could not carry New York.

If John Kelley had abided by the Democratic doctrine that a majority of a party shall nominate its candidate, Gen. Grant could never have carried New York for a third-term.

Third-term men and monarchists should never forget the aid John Kelley has rendered them.

The Democratic party, defeated, landed in the last ditch, in the slough of despond should build a monument to him on Cyrus W. Field's farm.

Grasshoppers in January.

To the Editors of The Pittsburgh Post.

JEFFERSON, GREENE CO., January 31, 1880.

As my little boys were hauling wood on Saturday, the 31st of January, with three oxen across my pasture fields, they saw quite a number of grasshoppers. They were plenty and active. They brought several to the house; they were about half grown but very lively.

B. L. CRAFT.

Many cases have come under our notice where a single bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup relieved a sufferer from a severe cough, which had been treated for months by competent physicians,

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

MRS. LINCOLN gave the last ball at the White House at which there was dancing.

A ST. LOUIS Roman Catholic killed himself because his brother became a Presbyterian.

FIVE editions of the memoirs of Madame de Remusat have al-ready been published in Paris.

A ST. LOUIS reporter says Theodore Tilton looks well, but never smiles except with his eyes.

KING HUMBERT has bought land in Abyssinia and is trying to start an Italian colony there.

THE town of Littleborough-by-Rochdale, containing about seventy-four acres, with a population of about 10,000 has just been sold to a Yorkshire gentleman.

IN North Carolina there are six papers edited by negroes; in Louisiana, three; in Tennesse and Texas, two each, and in Virginia, Alabama and Mississippi, one each.

THE Amherst Agricultural College professes to raise healthy cattle on its experimental farm, but a farmer complains that the college sold him cows infected with disease.

JAMES R. RANDALL, writing from Washington to the Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle*, says that Sam. Cox is an "individual who combines Cicero, John Randolph and a polecat."

THERE is a report that Joaquin Miller will be married shortly to Dr. Kate Stanton, who stumped New York State for Horace Greeley during the Presidential campaign of 1872.

GENERAL HANCOCK is growing gray around the temples and his moustache also begins to change color. Nevertheless he appears to be the embodiment of health and manly vigor.

FOR the first time since the Franco-German war a German newspaper has been started in Paris. It is to be called the *Deutsche Zeitung fur Paris*, and will be issued daily. It is worth adding that there are in the capital of France no fewer than 50,000 Germans.

MISS MARY ANDERSON has revealed the fact that she really has a warm corner in her heart for masculine beings by presenting Milnes Levick, of her company, with a handsomely-bound copy of Shakespeare. The occasion was the anniversary of Mr. Levick's birthday.

MAJOR BANKS, Superintendent of the Senate Stationery Department, who returned to Washington yesterday from Mississippi, says that Senator Lamar is rapidly recovering his health, and expects to be in Washington in a few days to attend to his Senatorial duties.

THE London *Times* pays five guineas a leader, and three guineas a column for other matter, but these are only its regular business rates, for an article of special merit or happy suggestiveness, or the like, is rewarded with a check for ten, twenty, or even fifty guineas. It has a special staff, one of whom receives £2,000 a year.

JUDGE GREEN of the Supreme Court is still confined to his room with rheumatism and has not been able to leave it since Thanksgiving Day. He, however, is very much better. The report that he would be lame for life is pronounced by his physicians to be entirely without foundation.

"SHELLEY," says Mr. Trelawny, who knew him intimately, "wrote his poems in the open air; on the sea-shore; in the pine woods; and, like a shepherd, he could tell the time of day exactly by the light. He never had a watch. And I think Byron never had; but, if the latter had one, he never wore it."

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY has discovered that the ten English missionaries in Zululand for the last twelve years have grown fat and rich, but have not converted one single native. It's greatly to the credit of the natives that they haven't converted any of these tempting missionaries into bone and muscle.

THE Supreme Court of California has decided that all bills in the Legislature must be read three times at length. In the State House of Representatives some two hundred and sixty-four bills have been introduced and referred, and only a few of them have been read at length on the first reading.

SATURDAY night balls at Fall River are stopped at 12 o'clock by the police, at the request of the clergy, whose principal complaint is, not that late dancing is a desecration of the Sabbath, though that point is mentioned, but that the dancers are too sleepy in church on the following morning to pay attention to the sermon.

A CANVASS of Presidential preferences in the Wisconsin Legislature has resulted as follows: For Blaine, 42; Grant, 27; Sherman, 10; Wasburne, 8; Garfield, 5; Edmunds, 1; Hayes 1; General Sherman, 1. Democrats—Seymour, 19; Tilden. 4; Bayard, 3; Hancock, 1. Nine members refused to express their opinion.

A MEMBER of the Virginia Legislature, during a discussion in regard to employing a stenographic reporter, offered a resolution "that the Clerk of the House purchase immediately a phonograph into which the members who desire to perpetuate their speeches shall deliver them and turn the crank thereof for the benefit of future generations." It was ruled out of order.

SENTIMENTAL young men who have the young lady's picture in their albums will be surprised to learn that Maude Branscombe has a baby. It was born in Cincinnati about a year and a half ago, the mother at that time being a member of a financially-depressed burlesque troupe, and left with a wet-nurse, in whose care it still remains. Maude Branscombe's name is Mrs. Stuart.

A BOSTON minister was badly swindled the other day by a young couple who called to get married. The charge being $5, the bridegroom tendered a $50 bill and $45 in change was handed back. The bill was subsequently found to be counterfeit, and the clergyman now thinks they were two young scamps, one dressed in girl's clothes as the pretend bride never looked him in the face while he was performing the ceremony.

GENERAL HOOD'S autobiography is rather severe on General Joe Johnston for his retreat before Sherman in Georgia. "Had General Johnston," says Hood, "possessed the requisite spirit and boldness to seize the various chances which were offered him, he never would have allowed General Sherman to push him back one hundred miles in sixty-six days from one mountain stronghold to another, down into the very heart of the Confederacy." It must be remembered, though, that Hood tried the opposite policy, with no success.

THE CHICAGO DELEGATES.

A List of Mr. Cameron's men for the National Convention.

In the Republican Convention on Wednesday, after the passage of John Cessna's resolution for a committee of nine to report delegates to Chicago, the Chair announced the Committee as follows: John Cessna, chairman; A. L. Pearson, H. C. Patterson, J. M. Dicky, W. Elwood Rowan, David H. Lane, H. L. Barbour, P. D. Bucker, N. C. Elsbree. This Committee soon afterwards handed in the list, which had already been prepared, submitted to Don Cameron and marked "approved." We annex the list of delegates. There are few names on it of State reputation or of decided ability. Linn Bartholomew is the strongest man of the delegates at large, and a good talker. The Philadelphia delegates include the names of some of the worst roosters in local politics of that city, including "Bill" Elliot, Douglass, (a pal of Petroffs), Leeds, Rowan, and the notorious Adam Albright. Don Cameron is on as a delegate from Dauphin. William H. Armstrong of Lycoming, is one of the best men on the delegation. It is a mystery how he got in with such company. He was a candidate for the Greenback nomination for Governor in 1878. John Cessna is in on from the Bedford district and General Beaver from the Center. Cessna is the lad for tricks. There is no delegate from the Western districts of prominence or decided ability. The old war horses of the party are set aside for lay figures.

One corner of the State is favored above all others. This is the fourteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, which, with its 350 Republican votes, has three delegates to the Chicago Convention, viz: Magee, Moreland and McDevitt. The remaining 29,700 Republican voters of the county have two delegates in Rodgers and Lindsay of the North Side. Mr. Cameron in allowing three delegates to the National Convention from the Fourteenth ward showed his appreciation of Christy's services.

Of the twelve Blaine men elected by Congressional districts by the Republicans of the districts, only those are allowed in the delegation who wear the Cameron collar.

The list of delegates is as follows:

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

M. S. Quay, Jas. McManes, | Linn Bartholomew, C. L. Magee.

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

1—Wm. Elliott, W. S. Douglas.
2—W. R. Leeds, D. H. Lane.
3—W. S. Smith, David Mowatt.
4—W. H. Rowan, H. Disston.
5—Thos. J. Powers, Adam Albright.
6—Amos Gartside, W. B. Waddell.
7—Caleb N. Taylor, D. O. Hitner.
8—C. N. Farr, S. R. Deppen.
9—A. J. Kaufman, W. K. Setzer.
10—H. J. Reeder, H. Bortz.
11—C. G. Jackson, W. A. M. Grier.
12—J. J. Albright, Alex. Farnham.
13—S. A. Losch, N. S. Morehead.
14—Hon. J. D. Cameron, Gen. J. D. Clement.
15—O. D. Kenney, W. C. Jadwin.
16—W. H. Armstrong, Gen. T. L. Kane.
17—John Cessna, David Over.
18—J. G. Eisenberg, R. F. Wagoneller.
19—Jas. Hersch, John Hays.
20—J. A. Beaver, M. L. Brosius.
21—Geo Huff, Gen. S. M. Bailey.
22—W. C. Moreland, Jas. A. McDevitt.
23—Wm. A. Rodgers, Jas. H. Lindsay.
24—A. B. Harrah, Dr. J. McKindley.
25—Jos. Buffington, Jas. E. Long.
26—Thos. Robinson, John J. Gordon.
27—Hon. C. M. Reid, Hon. H. Allen.

WATCHING THE WICKED.

A Scheme to Purify the Social Atmosphere of New York.

The New York *Sun* prints a sensation in the form of an article to the effect that Dr. Crosby's Society for the Prevention of Vice has, by constant employment of detectives, obtained the names of men of New York who frequent the houses of prostitution. The Society's report says, "With a view of showing up the magnitude of this evil an effort is now being made to unmask the personality of the male frequenters of these places, and names and descriptions which have already been collected form quite an important share in the archives of the Society."

D. H. Whitney is the Chairman of the Committee on Enforcement of Law. He was asked whether the Society intends to continue collecting for its archives the names of the male frequenters of such places.

"Certainly," he replied decidedly, "and the names of the frequenters of gambling-houses, houses of prostitution and assignation houses."

"How?"

"Our men will do it. Two or four go together, and the names and descriptions of persons they see are to be filed. It was done on Saturday and will probably be done somewhere to-night, to-morrow and the day after. For instance, one afternoon recently a gentleman and lady were seen coming out of a house. The gentleman was a highly respected man, a vestryman of a prominent Episcopal church in this city. If the information that we ascertained had been used publicly, two highly respected families would have been disgraced. What did we do? We went to the keepers of the house and said: "You must close up and get out of this neighborhood. If you cannot do it yourself perhaps Mr. So and So can help you." Mr. So and So was the Episcopal vestryman. The house was closed in forty-eight hours. That is the use we intend to make of the information we get. I have threatened to use the information publicly, but so far I have not had the heart to do it. If we can suppress a place quietly by using our information we do not intend to go further, but some time we may come out with the information, no matter whom it hurts, if the place is not closed.

Another case we heard, that of a prominent politician, was a frequenter of a house of infamy. One of our men tracked him, and at length he told him that he had been watched, and that he ought not to go there any more. Then we suppressed the house. We have given frequenters a fair warning some times and they have taken heed of it.

"How is that information to be used?"

"It isn't to be used unless we think it is necessary, say that there is a defalcation by a merchant or a clerk. If the clerk spent his money in such places, our record will show it, and if the merchant did so and so our record will show that we have a case on hand. Now, that will probably end in a defalcation. A cashier is gambling. He lost money last week in a gambling house, more than his weekly salary amounted to. He can't go on that way long. We may tell his employer what is going on, but the chances are that we will be abused for our pains. I told a man once that one of his clerks was gambling, but I don't think I'll tell him again."

"Is this information that is collected to be used in suits for divorce?"

"No, sir; not under any circumstances, nor for any consideration.

"Our records are to be our property, and they are not to be used except for the prevention of crime, by warning merchants, clerks, book-keepers and officials, married and single, who, by spending their money to support places of bad repute, to keep away from them for their own good, and then compelling the keepers of the house to clear out. We expect to do some good. Anybody who may enter one of the 'schools of infamy' and continue to do so any length of time, will be watched and put onto the record."

"Are the names of persons who have been in such places recently on the list?"

"They are, but who the persons are I can not say at present."

THE WINTER SNOW.

Snow to the grasses, snow to the trees,
Snow like star showers thrown on the breeze,
Snow like white blossoms flung from the skies,
Now kissing our cheek as onward it flies,
Now upward borne on the wild tempests wing,
Now melting in air like foam on a river,
Now swelling the tide of some crystal spring
That flows to the ocean that floweth forever,
Now wreathing its white and beautiful locks
Around the bare brows of the surge-beaten rocks.

Now resting awhile on a mountainous crest,
Now dissolving in dew on the oceans calm breast,
Now sailing aloft on a wild eagle's back,
Now blinding the course of the mariner's track,
Now clearing the skirts of a vaporous cloud,
Now veiling the earth in a beautiful shroud,
Now melting in dew on a fair lady's lip,
Now sipping where a lover might tremble to sip,
Now clasping its hands around her bright hair,
Now wetting a curl on her forehead so fair.

Oh, snow, snow, sparkling snow,
Herald of misery, hunger and woe,
Full many a wretch 'mantled in rags
May pillow his head on the pillowless flags,
And the shivering beggar may halt in the street,
And make thy mantle his cold winding sheet.
Have mercy, Oh bright and sparkling snow,
Have mercy on those who have nowhere to go!
Oh! fly, fly away on thy white silver wing,
And die on the bosom of beautiful spring.

John Scott, in Irish Times.

"ROAD AGENTS."

General Bouton's Adventure with Highwaymen in California.

[California Letter to Chicago Tribune.]

About as good an illustration of the saying that "Fact is stranger than fiction" is found in the account of the adventure in which a former resident of this State—Gen.' Edward Bouton—played a prominent and dangerous part not long ago.

Gen. Bouton is and has been for several years a resident of Los Angeles, Cal. Among other enterprises in which he is largely interested in the San Jacinto Rancho, a valuable estate located about six miles south of Gorgonio Pass. On the evening of July 27, Gen. Bouton had made arrangements to meet his agent, Mr. Collins, on the arrival of the train at San Gorgonio station, from whence they were to proceed to the estate above referred to. It was about half-past 9 when the two men set out in a light wagon upon their journey to the rancho. The road was easily distinguishable in the moonlight, and they anticipated no trouble. It was, however a lonely drive, down through one of the canons among the San Jacinto hills, and to a solitary traveler the situation would have inspired far from cheerful sensations. The road is cut through a dense thicket of chemisal brush growing near the height of a man's shoulder, and was a trifle wider than was needful for a wagon trail. It was therefore almost impossible to proceed faster than at a lively walking-gait. Absorbed in conversation relative to the business affairs of the General, principally concerning the property they were intending to visit, his sheep interests, etc., they paid little heed to the surrounding objects. Both were suddenly aroused by a command that could not be mistaken or passed unheeded. The word "Halt!" delivered in a gruff voice, told them that their further progress was cut off. They found themselves confronted by three masked men, one pointing a shotgun at the head of the agent, Mr. Collins, and two others toying dangerously with the locks of a brace of navy revolvers resting on a level with the General's head and breast. They saw resistance was useless. When commanded to surrender their arms, General Bouton replied: "We are not armed!" They were then rudely ordered to get out of the carriage. Very reluctantly they obeyed,—Mr. Collins alighting on one side, and the General on the other. Both were at once seized and bound with chains. Their fettes had evidently been used on reaping-machines. Some of the links had been straightened out, and, by the aid of a pair of pliers which the villains had, were afterwards twisted and bent so as to make impromptu handcuffs. Besides the iron bonds that confined his wrists, cutting and lacerating his flesh, a chain was placed about the General's neck and the pincers again brought into requisition. Very few words were spoken on either side. The captives instinctively realized how utterly vain it would be for them to cry aloud for help. In that lonely canon, it would be simply an echo of their own voices that would respond. They were entirely at the mercy of their captors, unless some unlooked for event should occur. After handcuffing the agent, Collins, as securely as they had the General, the armed men proceeded to confine him to one of the wheels of the carriage. The horses were then unhitched, and one of the three highwaymen started down the road with them to find a hitching-place. The other two moved off into the brush dragging with them the General,—one taking the lead, and his mate following with the muzzle of a shotgun in close proximity to their captive's back. Meantime the General was not submitting to all this outrage without some show of resistance. His utmost endeavor, however, failed to break the bonds confining him. But cautiously feeling along the links of the chain that shackled his hands, he at length found one of the links that was partially open. He quickly and quietly worked it further apart, and, still keeping his hands in the same apparent position, began feeling for his pistol. Under the hazy light of the moon these movements were unnoticed by the guard in the rear; but the moment he sought to pull the weapon from his pocket, the man sang out, "Halt!" The General had no idea of obeying the command. Turning quickly upon the man in the rear, he pointed the revolver (fortunately a self-cocker) at him and fired, and then, with almost the rapidity of thought, facing about, he fired upon the man in front. Both fell; and, feeling sure that they were either killed or badly wounded, Gen. Bouton proceeded to release his companion. Hearing the two shots, and possibly not appreciating the real state of affairs, the fellow who had taken away the horses suddenly returned to learn the cause of the commotion. The General was ready for him, and, again raising his faithful weapon, drew a bead and fired. This man also fell, but subsequently managed to creep away into the brush. The General and his agent were not slow in hitching up their team and leaving the spot behind them. Stopping for a brief space at the place of John Weston, which was on their road, they gave him a hurried account of the affair, at the same time cautioning him to be on the lookout for any strangers who might pass that way. The office of John Kennedy, a Justice of the Peace, was at length reached,—some nine or ten miles from the scene of conflict. It was then about midnight, and further proceedings were deferred until daylight. Early the following morning Gen. Bouton, accompanied by the Justice and two other persons, started back to the place where the wounded highwaymen had been left. Mr. Weston and several men from the station, however, had got the start of them. They reported having found the body of a dead man about a half-mile back on the road to the station. Further search in the vicinity resulted in the discovery of a revolver, two black calico masks, and the hitching-place of three horses. The body of the deceased was indentified as that of John Wakefield. From the style of dress and other signs Gen. Bouton was positive that it was the second man he had shot at, and the one who had led him by the chain attached to his neck. After an examination by those present the corpse was transferred to the station, and forwarded to Colton, where it was taken charge of by friends of the deceased. At an inquest held at the office of Justice Kennedy, Gen. Bouton was fully exonerated by the jury. Joe Coyne, Sheriff of San Diego County, happening at the time to be in the vicinity on other business immediately started out with a posse in pursuit of the two remaining villians, who are still at large.

MULES AT ATLANTA.

Extent of the Trade—Whence the Supply Comes and Where They Go.

The stock-yard in Atlanta, according to the *Constitution* of that ambitious Southern town, are full of mules. There has never been such a supply of these useful animals on the market. Few people have any idea how great the mule trade of Atlanta is. Since 1868 it has been enormous. In spite of the fact that year before last about 15,000 mules were distributed from this point, the demand has not decreased, and the present season has been one of unusual activity. From the rich blue-grass valleys of Kentucky and the great stock farms of Tennessee thousands of the finest mules in the world come to Atlanta. Hundreds of farmers come to Atlanta just to buy mules. At any hour in the day the stockyards, of which there are four or five in the city, are being inspected by purchasers. Many of the jolly drovers who come here bring as many as three and four car-loads of mules. None of them come without one car-load. Freight charges are heavy and it would not pay to bring fewer. The mules are always in splendid condition when they reach Atlanta. They are fat, sleek, and so active that they throw their heels around with a native recklessness that insures respect. Good mules are always in demand, and bring good prices. They are now worth from $100 to $150 each, according to size and general condition. They are taken from Atlanta to all parts of Georgia and Alabama, South Carolina, and Florida. Many of the larger drovers will not retail their mules, but sell them by lots to traders and speculators. Some of these hardy Kentuckians and Tennesseeans have made fortunes raising mules since the war. They conduct huge stockfarms, where the young mules are made fat and strong on the richest grass, and grow up to "their majority" in a climate which is the best in the world for all kinds of horseflesh. There are other mule traders who do not own a foot of land, and never bother themselves about raising mules. They buy them from the farms at advantageous prices, ship them to market and pocket a few thousands every month of the season. The mule-trader is a character, and individually not exactly like anybody else. He has liberal views, a genuine Kentucky joviality; a love of fun that carries him to see all the sights when he comes to the city. It is remarkable what respect these men have for the mule. The reporter heard one of them say the other day that he saw a child fall in the street just ahead of a drove of mules rushing at full tilt down the street. Everybody expected in the next instant to see the hoofs of the rushing mules crush the little one to death. But the good-natured mules comprehended the danger. Every one of them skipped over the little child, and left it as safe as if it had been in its mother's lap all the while. That the mule has been slandered is quite probably. The mule trade of Atlanta brings hundreds of thousands of dollars here every winter and spring. The drovers spend thousands here. The farmers who come here to purchase mules spend thousands more. In Georgia and the South sucesful agriculture depends largely on the mule. Some one has said that two things in creation have fully demonstrated their eternal fitness for each other—the negro and the mule. A negro never works so well as with a stout mule; a mule never rises to its highest possibilities except under the guiding hand of a darkey. With darkies and mules our fields will continue to yield their rich increase.

Notes on Deportment.

[From the Boston Transcript.]

Keep your nails pared, and keep paired yourself. Single blessedness is an empty mockery.

Part your hair neatly. Part your fortune fairly.

Toe out, not in. Especially if you are an employer, you would better to turn out your feet than your hands.

Keep your face cleanly shaved, and stop there. Don't shave your customers.

Don't talk with your mouth filled with food. And there is no call for your talking much under normal conditions.

Keep your clothing well brushed. If you have no brush, tell your wife how you long for your mother's cookery, and you will have one instanter.

See that your collar button is secure before you leave home in the morning. Else you will find your choler rising before night.

When talking, don't keep fumbling your face, as though you were fingering a musical instrument.

Don't smoke in the presence of ladies. This does not apply to the meerschaum and brier pipes your ladies have given you from time to time. Smoke in these ladies' presents as often as you please.

Don't walk the streets with your cane or umbrella thrust under your arm at right angles with your body. The policeman may take you for a cross and take you in.

Don't interrupt a person in his talk. The natural limit of man's life is three-score years and ten, and he can't go on forever.

Never put your knife in your mouth. The mouth is a very poor place to keep a knife. Apt to make it rusty.

Don't tuck your napkin under your shirt-collar. The waiter may think you would steal it.

Never say "I won't," even if it be your wont to feel that way.

Don't speak so low that you have to be asked to repeat everything that you have said. The second time of saying a thing will frequently impress you with its flatness.

Don't speak so loud that everybody's ears are outraged. It may injure your trachea.

Plain Talk.

A managing mother said to her daughter: "Emma, before you go down stairs to see Lord Ormsby, remember to use your SOZODONT. It makes you talk sweet. It's about time you understood what he means." She used it, and is now Lady Ormsby of Ormsby Castle, in England.

They don't need SPALDING'S GLUE in that castle. Everything is unbroken there. SIT

THE KISSING PARSON.

They settled Parson Posey in the quiet country town:
He seemed exactly suited to their need:
But on the second Sunday he remarked to Mrs Brown:
"Your social life is very dull, indeed!"
And so the genial, eloquent and gentle Parson Posey,
Who sought to give the parish more vivacity,
Just started "Copenhagen" and "ring-around-a-rosy,"
And played them in his clerical capacity;

Quite brotherly and sisterly they soon began to be;
And when he saw the social parties thrive,
He said: "Now this is spirited, and it appears to me
Much more as if the parish were alive!"
He introduced the forfeit games, instructed how to play them,
And followed up the fun with pertinacity,
But when they gathered forfeits, and wondered how to pay them,
He showed them—in his clerical capacity.

"We ought to do to others as we'd have them do us,"
He said with earnest emphasis; but then
Whenever he performed the solemn duty of a buss,
He skipped the ancient maidens and the men.
"I do discriminate, it is not surprising is it?"
He asked, "They might exhibit some pugnacity
And so when I encounter them upon my weekly visit,
I skip them in my clerical capacity."

And so the faithful Posey, af the species labiate,
Revolving his parishioners among,
Remarks to his trustees: "It is good to recreate:
To prosper, we must interest the young!"
And if a man observes to him: "You do exhibit feeling,"
He winks his eye and whispers with sagacity,
"I sacrifice myself to keep the parish from congealing—
I suffer in my clerical capacity."

—*New York Sun.*

"SUNSET" COX'S SUNSET.

How Hon. S. S. Cox Came by the Name of "Sunset."

[The following which appeared in the Ohio *Statesman*, May 19, 1853, is the brilliant piece of descriptive writing which won for Mr. Cox the immortal name of "Sunset:"]

A GREAT OLD SUNSET.

What a stormful sunset was that of last night. How glorious the storm, and how splendid the setting of the sun. We do not remember ever to have seen the like on our round globe. The scene opened in the West, with a whole horizon full of golden interpenetrating lustre which covered the foliage and brightened every object into its own rich dyes. The colors grew deeper and richer until the golden lustre was transfused into a storm cloud, full of finest linghtning, which leaped in dazzling zigzags all around and over the city. The wind arose with fury, the slender shrubs and giant trees made obeisance to its majesty. Some even snapped before its force. The strawberry beds and grass plots "turned up their whites" to see Zephyrus march by. As the rain came, and the pools formed, and the gutters hurried away, thunder roared grandly, and the fire bells caught the excitement and rung with hearty chorus. The South and East received the copious showers, and the West all at once brightened up in a long polished belt of azure, worthy of a Sicilian sky.

Presently a cloud appeared in the azure belt, in the form of a castellated city. It became more vivid, revealing forms of peerless fanes and alabaster temples, and glories rare and grand in this mundane sphere. It reminds us of Wordsworth's splendid verse in his Excursion:

"The appearance instantaneously disclosed,
Was of a mighty city, boldly say
A wilderness of buildings, sinking far,
And self withdrawn into a wondrous depth,
Far sinking into splendor without end."

But the city vanished only to give place to another isle, where the most beautiful forms of foliage appeared, imagining a paradise in the distant and purified air. The sun wearied with the elemental commotion, sank behind the green plains of the West. The "great eye in Heaven" however, went not down without a dark brow hanging over its departing light. The rich flush of the unearthly light had passed, and the rain had ceased, when the solemn church bells pealed; the laughter of children, out and joyous after the storm, is heard with the carol of birds, while the forked and purple weapon of the skies still darted illumination around the Startling cottage, trying to rival its angles and leap into its dark windows.

Candles are lighted, the piano strikes up, we feel it is good to have a home; good to be on the earth when such revelations of beauty and power may be made, and as we cannot refrain from reminding our readers of every thing wonderful in our city, we have begun and ended our feeble etching of a sunset which comes so rarely that its glory should be committed to immortal type.

Young Men In the House.

[Washington Letter to Springfield Republican.]

The present House contains an unusually large number of youngsters. The palm in this direction is carried off by Richard G. Frost, of St. Louis, who only completed his twenty-eighth year last month, and who first ran for Congress in 1876, failing of an election then, when he was under twenty-five. Taylor, of the First Tennessee district, the young lawyer who has the reputation of having fiddled his way into the House, carrying a Republican district by sheer force of his popularity among the mountaineers of East Tennessee, will not be thirty until next July, and Acklen, of Louisiana, is only a couple of months his senior, while Speer, of Georgia, is but little over thirty-one. Frost is a very boyish-looking fellow in the light business suit which he usually wears, and it would not be at all strange if he is sometimes mistaken for one of the pages by a calleague, as he not infrequently is by spectators. Speer looks so young that nobody who should see him outside his seat would suppose he was a member of Congress. Indeed, a little incident which occurred in a horse-car going up Capitol Hill this morning shows that not all his fellow-members yet know him as law-maker. A scholarly representative from Ohio of nearly twice his years fell into conversation with him, but they had not talked long before the Westerner, apparently suspecting that he was being interviewed, "unbeknownst," remarked inquiringly, "You're a journalist, aren't you, sir?" His suprise may be imagined when the young man replied: "No, sir: I am a member of the House from Georgia."

Bribes and Hush Money.

[Washington Special.]

R. B. Hayes has appointed A. C. Wells, son of J. Madison Wells of the Returning Board fame, to be Surveyor of the Port of New Orleans in place of his father, whose term of office as Surveyor has expired. A. C. Wells now holds the position of Special Deputy Surveyor at a salary of $2,500. J. Madison Wells has another son, S. S. Wells, in the New Orleans Custom House. This son is an Inspector on Harvey's Canal. He receives $3 a day wages, and is allowed $60 a month for horse hire. It is alleged here that he has not visited Harvey's Canal on duty for the last six months. The nomination of A. C. Wells was made at the dictation of his father, who gave Hayes the choice between nominating him or his son. John Sherman favored the re-appointment of the old man.

"Nip your cough in the bud," said Horace Greeley, by taking "Dr. Sellers' Cough Syrup." Lose no time in getting a bottle.

FARM AND GARDEN.

A Berks county Farm clears $8,000. The Philadelphia *Times* prints this letter—"Farming as a general thing, is not considered a very profitable employment, nor do farmers in many sections of the State retire upon fortunes made by tilling the soil. But there are some farmers who accumulate a good deal of money by producing a variety of articles which years ago was not considered a part of their business. A visit recently to the farm of Christopher Shearer, five miles north of Reading, gave me a good idea of progress. This farm contains 100 acres, and has upon it an orchard of Bartlett pears; which occupies ten acres; there are also 40 acres in peaches and apples, and another apple orchard which occupies 18 acres of land. From 10 to 20 acres are planted in tobacco, and the balance of the land is planted in potatoes, rye, strawberries, artichokes, willow trees for baskets, and a nursery of peach trees. There is also a large pond for gathering ice, to supply an immense refrigerator, in which the fruit is stored and kept until the market is favorable for its sale?

"The crops gathered this year were 1,000 bushels of pears, which sold on an average of $2 per bushel; the peach orchard, which is quite young, produced 400 baskets, which sold for $1 per basket. From the apple orchard there were picked 2,000 bushels, which sold from $1 to $1 50 per bushel. The apples that fell from the trees, and those not considered worth sending to market, were sent to the cider press, and from them 200 barrels of juice were obtained, which is now in large vats, to remain until it becomes vinegar, selling at 15 cents per gallon. The patch of tobacco yielded from 1,500 to 2,000 pounds per acre, and sold at 15 cents per pound. In addition to this 2,000,000 of tobacco plants were sold at $1 per 1,000; 1,200 bushels of Jerusalem artichokes were raised, for the purpose of feeding cattle, but most of them were sold in New York, at from $2 50 to $3 per barrel for pickling purposes, most of them being used in restaurants and bar rooms as appetizers for lunch. The sale of willows produced $400 this year, and from the nursery $500 was obtained by the sale of young peach and apple trees. Last spring four acres were planted in strawberries, and it is expected that next year at least 10,000 quarts will be gathered. Notwithstanding the long dry spell in this section of the State, grapes enough were gathered to make 600 gallons of wine, which readily sells at $1 per gallon. Mr. Shearer also purchased grapes enough from his neighbors to make 500 gallons more. On the other portions of the land there were gathered 35 tons of hay, 400 bushels of potatoes, and 250 bushels of rye. There were also sold $200 worth of ice, the pond yielding more than was necessary for supplying the refrigerator, and $200 were received from other farmers for storing fruit, etc., in the ice house. The entire cost of farming the land; including fertilizers, was for the year $4,000. The products amounted to over $12,000, leaving quite a respectable profit on 100 acres of land.

TREATING SICK ANIMALS.—Mr. T. S. Gold, Secretary of the Connecticut State Board of Agriculture, is not only a man of letters, but one of the largest farmers in the State, keeping a hundred or more head of cattle and other animals, upon his four hundred-acre home farm. The diseases of animals have been among his special studies; and whatever statements he may make can be considered very reliable. At a recent meeting of the New Haven Farmers' Club, Mr. Gold gave the following short talk upon some of the more common diseases of our domesticated animals:

I propose to give a simple talk on the common diseases of domestic cattle, explaining their nature and the treatment of them. One of the most common and easily remedied ills of horses is scratches, sometimes called sore heels. It is a disgrace to any man to allow his horses to suffer from these diseases any length of time. It is caused from cold drafts in stables and from filthy stables, rather than insufficient or improper food. It is shown in a sore under the fetlock joint of the horse. The cure is cleanliness and in changing an unhealthy sore into a healthy one, by rubbing on, with a woollen cloth, ordinary white lead dissolved in water. Colic in horses is caused by feeding or watering them too soon after they have been hard worked. Sometimes it is caused by feeding fresh cut hay, but not always. I have seen horses suffering from colic in some parts of the State when it was attributed to hay which had not been perfectly cured in the mow. Corn not perfectly ripened is often the cause of colic. The remedy is a plug of moistened tobacco used in preference to an injection. An injectien may be used in case the tobacco process is not successful. I prefer these methods to the drenchings given by horse doctors, which sometimes, as I believe, cause death. Farmers' horses are more liable to the heaves than any others because they are worked hard after hearty eating and drinking. For this reason we have very few perfectly sound horses which have reached maturity. In the South where there is a different class of food used, heaves are never heard of. Judging from this experience, I would recommend little or no hay, and in itsplace corn fodder. I believe in feeding horses moderately. I believe that scratches, colic and heaves are wholly within our control.

I will say a few words on cattle. Milk fever occurs at the time of calving, and has became more prevalent of recent years. It occurs in animals which are in a full and healthy condition. Cows which come in August or September, after giving a fine supply of milk for a day or two, stop giving milk. The cow is down, with eyes preternaturally bright, sometimes quiet and sometimes moaning. Some claim that milk fever cannot be cured. I believe it can. I would give two pounds of epsom salts, and would repeat the operation in six hours if the second dose was necessary. I would even give a third dose. I would give an injection if the salts proved effectual, followed by a dose of from one-half pint to a pint of cider brandy. A case of my own was treated in this way, and successfully. I have lost very few cows, but several of my neighbors have lost many. One cow treated first on Thursday was well on Sunday. Some have said that the physic operated because the cow got well but did not cure her. I believe the treatment saved her life. Every former should have a dose of the salt on hand, for the delay occasioned by sending three or four miles to a drug store may be a fatal one. I believe in salting and a small addition of saltpetre as a preventive of milk fever and murrain or black leg. Surfeit is another thing which throws cattle off their feet. Great care should be exercised in feeding cattle when commencing to feed again. The amount can be increased gradually, but when I commence to feed I commence with as little as a quart at a time. Pleuro-pneumonia is something which we are not liable to have to deal with, but we should be informed concerning it. It shows itself by short breathing, dry nose, high fever, and the peculiar position of the animal, with shoulders thrown out and weak hind legs. There is a peculiar cough which may be brought on at any time by irritating the throat with the hand when the animal has this disease. It is difficult to distinguish this disease from consumption, in a single case, but when all these symptoms show themselves in a herd, you may be pretty sure that it is contagious pleuro-pneumonia. The best thing to be done in a case of this kind is to slaughter the whole herd.

FOR YOUNG BEE KEEPERS.—There are three kinds of bees in a colony, queens, drones and workers; one queen, several thousand workers, and a part of the year, several hundred drones. The queen is larger than either worker or drone, and has short wings and a long tapering body; her legs are longer than those of workers' and have no baskets on them to carry pollen. She is the mother of the colony, and has but one duty to perform in the economy of the hive and that is to lay eggs, and she is capable of laying from 1,000 to 4,000 per day in the height of the honey season. The queen will live about three years. Two queens have been found in strong colonies laying side by side.

The workers are the smallest of the three kinds, and number from 10,000 to 20,000 and strong colonies have sometimes as high as 50,000 bees. The age of the workers in the busy season is but a few weeks but those reared late in the fall live several months. No workers under any circumstances live more than six or eight months. The drones are the male bees, and number from 500 to 2,000, according to the strength of the colony and the quantity of drone comb in the hive. They are large, burly fellows with wings as longs as their bodies, and make a loud buzzing noise when they fly. They have never been known to sting anyone for the very good reason that they have no sting. They never do any work for their proboscis is too short to gather honey, and they have no baskets on their legs to carry pollen. The age of the drones depends on the condition of the colony, the supply of honey, etc. Whenever the honey ceases or becomes short the drones are killed, so the life of a drone may be a day, a week, or several months, according to circumstances. If drones are found in any hive, long after other hives have killed theirs, it is an indication that the hive is queenless. In rare cases a hive will retain some drones until spring.

FARM NOTES.

—Any of the cereals may be out at the roots when the kernel is in the milk, and the seed will ripen just the same, showing that at the time all the elements for perfecting the grain are in the plant.

—In 1867 42,000,000 head of sheep produced 147,000,000 pounds of wool; in 1877 35,000,000 head produced 208,000 pounds. This shows a wonderful improvement in the science of sheep husbandry.

—Buckwheat straw, which heretofore has been considered of little value, has of late been utilized by some of the Western farmers by chopping it fine and adding meal to it. A small quaatity fed to stock occasionally would be relished no doubt.

—Night soil would probably be considered a more valuable fertilizer if it was not so disagreeable to handle; but if coal ashes and loam are occasionally thrown into the vault it may be handled without much trouble, while these materials will absorb all the gases, so that no unpleasant odor arises from it.

—As a matter of experience it is found that the mixture of cut straw and root pulp, alternate layers of each, should stand for at least twenty-four hours before being fed, after which it becomes heated of itself, and the cattle eat it with great relish. There is nothing better for young and growing stock.

—It is generally supposed that the roots of grasses do not penetrate very deep, bnt these roots have been traced as far down into the soil as four feet. Persons plowing for seeding think that simply breaking the surface is sufficient, but if deep plowing is necessary for any kind of crops it is for grass, unless the soil has been deeply worked for other crops.

—Cattle frequently die from the effects of consuming corn stalks and large quantities of smut. Such food, from its indigestible nature, is apt to accumulate, especially in the third stomach, causing fatal impaction. Such consequences may be avoided by feeding the animal softened food morning and evening, and only allowing them liberty in the field during mid-day hours. Beside this, they should have ready access to fresh water. It is possible that frost to some extent mitigates the evil effect of smut.

—An English farmer, says the *Tribune*, had a large stock of hay so badly cured the past wet season, that on opening it for feeding it was so white with must and smelt so disagreeable his stock would not touch it. But as he had no other winter fodder for his animals and must use this somehow, he resorted to the experiment of passing the hay thro' his straw cutter and then steaming it. From this process the hay came out fresh and green, with a fine aroma, and all his animals then ate it greedily and throve well on it.

—The best soil for wheat is where clay predominates. A mixture of sand and clay is the best soil for a succession of crops, and sand for a bright, stiff straw, but too sandy a soil is too porous for wheat, although a good Spring wheat is frequently grown on sandy soils. Muck is not well adapted for the growth of wheat, but where the land is rich wheat will succeed on a variety of soils. There is no better preparation for wheat than clover turned under. Nitrogen is needed for the growth of wheat, and if urine of the horse or cow is applied to the growing crop early in the Spring, you may look for a good yield of grain.

—What is the use of keeping poor or worthless cows in a dairy when better stock may be obtained. There are good milkers in all breeds, but particularly among such as have been bred especially for their milking qualities. We read occasionally of great yields from individual cows, but while there are exceptional cases it is not difficult to obtain, by purchasiag and rearing, cows that yield from 4,500 to 7,000 pounds of milk annually, with the same care and management that is bestowed on poorer stock. When the yearly average production of a cow is below what it costs to keep her, the dairy is no place for her; for she is cutting down the proceeds of the dairy, not only by so much as she falls short of making her owner a profit, but by the amount it costs to keep her.

The changes that occur from the egg to the perfect bee are—the worker passes about three and a half days in the egg. It is then hatched—a small white worm, grub or maggot, and is called larva, a Latin word that means mask, because the perfect insect is concealed or masked in that state. It remains thus for about five days' when the cell is sealed over by the bees and the larva spins around itself a silken covering called cocoon. This is the third stage, and is now called a nymph, pupa or chrysalis. It remains in this state till the 21st day from the time the egg was laid, when it becomes a perfect bee or imago. The drone passes days in the egg, six or seven in the larva, and comes out a bee on the 24th day. The queen passes three days in the egg, five in the larva state, and comes out a perfect queen on the 16th day.—*Farmer's Advocate.*

AROUND ABOUT US.

Notes of Interest From Neighboring Towns.

JOHNSTOWN wants a military company.

MANSFIELD, O., is to have an Opera House Company, with a capital of $15,000.

THE stable of Mr. Young, at Beaver Falls, was destroyed by fire on Friday last. Loss $200.

THE reported big oil strike at Stump Creek, Jefferson county, is generally considered a humbug.

JUDGE WILSON of Greene county, last week refused all applications for license. Greene is Democratic.

REV. J. H. GRIER died at Jersey Shore on Tuesday in his 92nd year. He was one of the oldest Presbyterian ministers in the State.

ALTOONA wants the Government to build a new postoffice in that city. Pittsburgh has long been manifesting the same desire.

A COMPANY of New Yorkers are about to start a cheese factory at Saxon Station, on the Butler branch of the West Penn railroad.

WM. DRAKESLEE, a railroader, fell upon the track at Bradford, Pa., on Saturday and was seriously injured. He is not expected to recover.

SOME Titusville business men are endeavoring to have the shops of the Pittsburgh, Titusville & Buffalo railroad removed from Oil City to Titusville.

HENRY FELLOWS and his three children of Bradford, were badly poisoned the other day by eating cheese. They will all recover, though they made a narrow escape.

GEN. JACOB M. CAMPBELL, ex-Congressman of Cambria county, is under bail to appear at the Dauphin County Courts for trial on a charge of assault and battery, preferred by Constable Harry Roat of Harrisburg.

AT Youngstown, Ohio, on Wednesday night Duck Timmony, Jack Gallagher and Dan Gorman, three notorious cases, were arrested as the parties who burglarized the store of John Langdon of $250 worth of tobacco and cigars.

CHARLES WHARTON purchased eighty-five sheep from A. S. Brainard of Belfast, in the Bradford oil regions. Mr. Wheaton drove the sheep over a road studded with laurel, and the next day found fifty of the animals dead or dying from having eaten the laurel.

MRS. BRIDGET MCGUIRE was in Youngstown on Tuesday looking for her husband, who, she said, had left her in Pittsburgh five years ago to go to Youngstown in search of work. She had become lonesome and concluded to look him up. She did not find him.

J. O. CALDWELL, the young man who who was shot by his cousin at Paris, Washington county, on Tuesday, was still living last evening, but his death is expected at any moment, the physicians having abandoned all hope of his recovery. Jeff Caldwell, who fired the shot, is still in jail at Washington.

AMONG the curiosities held by the Sheriff of Cambria county are the three ropes which hanged Buser and Hauser in 1866, and which smothered out the life of Michael Moore. Those same ropes are now eagerly sought by uncultured people, who believe that a strand from a rope which hung anybody is potent to work a charm against the ravages of toothache and diphtheria.

MR. JOHN JOHNSON of the firm of Hale & Johnson, contractors and producers, at Smith's Ferry, Pa., fell from a derrick on Saturday and was killed. Johnson was a widower about thirty years of age. The remains were taken to the residence of his father at Cannon Mills. He was a man of excellent habits, and respected by all who knew him. He made his home with his sister in East Liverpool, Ohio.

LAST evening the series of Murphy meetings in Altoona were commenced in the Opera House of that city, under the auspices of the Railroad Men's Christian Association, and meetings will be held every night this week, with the exception of Thursday, when the Parnell reception will come off. It is stated that the Temperance Apostle will return to Johnstown on Monday, the 16th, to inaugurate a revival of two weeks' duration.

TELFORD'S TRIAL.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Jerry Telford, indicted for trying to take the life of John Johnson, of Fairfield township, last October, by shooting him twice in the head, was concluded on Wednesday at Greensburg, a verdict of guilty being rendered. The case elicited quite an excitement, the Court House being crowded to overflowing throughout the trial. The defense called no witnesses but the defendant, Telford, who desired to be put upon the stand.

NOVEL FUNERAL CEREMONIES.

Paying the Last Sad Rites to the Late Miss Dolly Hartman.

The Cremation To-day—Large Attendance at the Funeral Services.

The funeral services of Miss Dolly Hartman were held February 6, at the residence of the family, No. 35 Franklin street. All day long the residence was visited by friends and relatives of the family. Many of the young lady's schoolmates and other young friends called to pay their last sad tribute to her memory. Miss Dolly was a pupil at the High School, and her demise was yesterday morning the subject of a few remarks to the pupils by Principal Jilson. The Principal said this was the fourth death among pupils of the institution since September last.

At three o'clock in the afternoon the funeral services were held. Rev. Mr. Vetterling of the Swedenborgian church, conducted the exercises in accordance with the faith of that church. The body as stated yesterday, was not confined but rested on a sofa in the parlor and the deceased appeared as though enjoying a gentle sleep rather than the sleep of death. There were no outward signs of mourning about the household. Many of the lady school teachers of the city were present, attracted through their friendship for two sisters of Miss Dolly who are engaged as teachers. Doubtless some persons were also attracted by curiosity, as the novel ceremonies and the fact that the body is to be cremated was the general topic of conversation among the female population of the neighborhood.

The remains will this morning be taken to Washington, Pa., for cremation. They will be placed in a coffin to-day and will leave the Union depot about nine o'clock. The father and two brothers will be present, but no other members of the family. The incineration will be private.

THEY'RE ALL FOR TILDEN.

Allegheny County Solid for Uncle Sammy.

Views of Leading Democrats Concerning the Next Presidential Nomination.

The leading Democrats of this section to a man are firm supporters of the Tilden cause. Nearly every prominent Democrat one meets is earnest in his advocacy of Governor Tilden's renomination, and there is no doubt but that Allegheny county will go solid in his support. These assertions have been made repeatedly in these columns and with a view of showing that the position taken by THE POST in support of Mr. Tilden is heartily indorsed by the leading Democrats of the two cities, the reporter yesterday took the views of a few Democratic voters whom he chanced to meet. The same question was put to each, viz., "Whom do you favor for the Democratic nomination for President?" Here are the answers:

Christopher Magee, Esq.—I think Tilden should be nominated, but feel sure that unless Kelly and Tilden make up their differences Tilden cannot carry New York. Kelly can't carry New York without Tilden, and Tilden can't carry it without Kelly. Of course I think Kelly was to blame for this, I am certain that Tilden will be nominated, or he and his friends will name the nominee.

A. N. Sutton, Esq.—I don't suppose you could have called upon any one who is more entirely out of politics than I am. I am thoroughly in favor of Tilden being nominated. If he is not nominated the party will be doing a wrong. I am in accord with THE POST in regard to John Kelly. If Tilden loses New York it will be Kelly's fault. But I don't believe in knuckling to Kelly. Rather than submit to one-man power, I would prefer to see the party defeated.

G. W. Guthrie, Esq.—I am for Tilden, you can rest assured of that, and I can give my full endorsement to THE POST'S position in reference to John Kelly.

Mr. Tim O'Leary—I am for Tilden all the time. The party must nominate him. As for Kelly, he is doing his best to kill off Tilden, and I think it is one of the best recommendations for Tilden. Kelly is the representative of the one-man power, and I would rather see the party lose than see him win.

Charles F. McKenna, Esq.—I am for Tilden. I was not so warmly in his favor until after Wallace made his Academy of Music speech prior to the election last fall, when he made such an unjustifiable attack on Tilden. I am confirmed in my opinion that Tilden is the fittest man for the place. A man who merits abuse from ringsters, either in the Democrat or Republican party, is certainly a good man.

Alderman M. F. Cassidy—Tilden is my choice for the nomination.

Gregor Fox—I am first for Tilden and am ready to support the nominee of the Democratic party.

Dr. E. W. Swentzell—I consider Tilden the first statesman in America and he will be positively nominated and elected.

Herman Handel—I think Seymour can surely carry New York. Kelly was in the wrong and was very imprudent, and the Democratic party should not throw Tilden overboard on account of Kelly.

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

James M. Bailey—I have not kept posted thoroughly on the Tilden-Kelly fight. My private opinion is that Mr. Tilden will either be the nominee or will name the nominee. I have always been of the opinion that he was cheated out of the Presidency and I would like to see him up again for the suffrages of the people.

A. F. Keating—I think that Samuel J. Tilden is the exponent of pure Democratic doctrines and should therefore be the standard-bearer of the Democratic party in the next Presidential campaign. I met John Kelly at St. Louis and there had an extended conversation with him. I believe him to be an honest man, but for personal pique he would certainly sacrifice his party and probably his country also.

W. J. Power—I think Mr. Tilden should be renominated.

J. K. Carmach—Tilden is a first class man but I favor Hancock. No Kelly in mine, and I am in support of Tilden all the time when Kelly urges a fight against him.

E. F. Houston—Tilden is gaining strength every day and is much more popular to-day than he was six months ago. I find many Democrats now earnest in his support who were heretofore lukewarm in his cause. He will be renominated.

George J. Free—I am in favor of Tilden's renomination.

J. K. P. Duff—I am for Tilden first, last and all the time. I believe he will be renominated and re-elected, and when re-elected that he will make the best President that ever sat in the Presidential chair.

J. J. Flannery—Tilden is one of the best organizers in the Democratic party.

E. S. Kennedy—Tilden is my choice all the time. The only thing I am sorry for is that he didn't show stamina enough in the fight with Hayes.

P. Foley—I think Mr. Tilden should be renominated and the Democratic party will be placed in a ridiculous position if they allow John Kelly to dictate to them who the nominee shan't be. If Mr. Tilden was the great man he was represented to be in 1876 I have failed to see anything derogatory to his character since. His nomination is the only way by which the voters of the country can slap the electoral fraud in the face.

WANTS HIS CHILD.

Dunc Karns Seeking Control of his Son.

In Common Pleas No. 2 on Saturday, the *habeas corpus* case of the Commonwealth *ex rel.* S. D. Karns vs. Maud A. Karns, came up for a hearing S. D. Karns, better known as "Dunc" Karns, it will be remembered, was, four years ago, one of the most extensive operators in the oil regions. He met with reverses and lost a million dollars in one year. His wife then left him and went home to her father's, George Truby, who keeps a tavern at Tarentum, taking their only child, a bright little boy named Sammy, with her. An estrangement arose between husband an wife, which, among other results, had this one of an application by the father to obtain possession of the child. Mr. Karns alleges in his application for a writ, that the boy is unlawfully restrained of his liberty by Maud A. Karns but not on account of any criminal c

Weekly Post.

J. P. BARR.....W. SCHOYER.....E. A. MYERS

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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DUTY, COURAGE AND EXPEDIENCY DEMAND TILDEN.

On the Presidential nomination by the Democratic party, we desire all sides to be heard, so far as their contributions to the discussion are in good temper and spirit. Hence we print a couple of communications this week, both opposing the candidacy of GOV. TILDEN, and one specially urging that of Mr. BAYARD. We have a high estimate of Mr. BAYARD's abilities and purity as a public man, and in fact it can be said of all the leading statesmen mentioned in connection with the Democratic nomination, that they are of high personal and political character, and of conceded abilities. In this respect we differ from the Republicans. The trio of aspirants they are quarreling over—GRANT, BLAINE and SHERMAN—are all "tarred by the same stick" of personal and political wrong-doing and corruption.

One correspondent, in presenting the name of Mr. BAYARD, rejects the idea that Mr. TILDEN has any "claims" on the Democracy, and reduces the question to the mere availability of candidates, urging the Delaware Senator as most likely to secure united and earnest support. As Mr. TILDEN has expressly repudiated the idea he has "claims" because of the overthrow of the will of the people in 1876, and on every occasion in which he has spoken or written on the subject, has declared the great wrong done the people and to the elective principle, which is the basis of our form of government, was superior to all personal wrongs and dwindled them into insignificance, it is clear Mr. TILDEN is not subject to the aspersion he is pushing any "claim."

But while Mr. TILDEN repudiates the idea he has "claims" on the Democratic party is it not possible that the Democratic party has "claims" on Mr. TILDEN? In our judgement, at this time he is much more necessary to the Democratic party than the party as a party is to him. Politics are in a transition state. Democrats are divided on questions of currency and tariff, and even on the good old doctrines of constitutional construction, which limit the expenditures of public money, the lobbyists and subsidyists have not been entirely unsuccessful in their assaults on the virtue of our representative men. But there is one question—a sense of the deepest wrong—on which the four and a half million Democrats of the thirty-eight States are united as one man. It is this "grievance"—and it is a grievance deeper and more far reaching in its effects than any ever forced on a free people—that will bring the Democracy in solid ranks to the polls in November next. Of course we mean the infamous Presidential theft, made successful by perjury, bribery, forgery and fraud. That great crime can never be condoned and shall never be repeated. Is not that the unanimous sentiment of the Democracy of the Unions. Did either of our correspondents ever hear a jarring note? Then who so fit to lead the Democratic hosts, united on this one great fundamental principle, and otherwise much divided, as SAMUEL J. TILDEN? Is the historic crime of the century to be in issue at the Presidential election, as we have boasted daily for three years that it should be? If so, what leader but TILDEN can rally our forces? He is the representative, direct and immediate, of the great crime and the demand for redress. Without him at the fore front as well the great play without *Hamlet*. Or possibly it is the purpose that the intense Democratic sentiment of abhorence at the HAYES fraud shall be suppressed, in our platform and campaign, and Democrats invited to swallow and digest as mere buncomb, the brave words and noble purposes they have been protesting since the perjured Electoral Commission sanctioned the most damnable crime of American history. If so, certainly TILDEN should not be the candidate. He would lead in no such campaign. Mr. BAYARD could be nominated with propriety if the Democracy is to go into the canvass condoning the Presidential theft, for was he not one of the inventors of the electoral commission or 7-to-8 juggle? With all his great abilities, the wily EDMUNDS played with BAYARD as the skilled sportsman with the fish he is certain to land. There seems to be too much simplicity and goodness in the Senator for this every day world.

We assume there can be no nomination by the Democratic Convention that will so thoroughly and immediately enthuse and form in line of battle the Democracy of the Union, as that of SAMUEL J. TILDEN. We will take up the fight just where we laid down our guns on the evening of that November day in 1876. There will be no need of explaining and instructing the people who our candidate is and what he represents. The humblest voter in the land knows that lesson, and will carry with him through the canvass, impelling him to earnest work, a personal sense of the deep wrong of 1876. TILDEN's nomination is not only the highest expediency, but it is the brave, manly, courageous thing to do.

Of course he has opposition—every man of strong convictions and ideas has. The Congressmen are all against him as they were in 1876. They devised the extra session issues, all good enough in themselves but of no pressing necessity, to submerge the Presidential steal and "kill off TILDEN." Did the result vindicate the wisdom of these Congressmen to lead or give law to the Democracy? JOHN KELLY and his adherents are against TILDEN and threaten a bolt in case of his nomination. We do not believe he can carry any considerable force with him in such a battle as there will be this year; but shall we retire a candidate under the fire of disorganizers and bolters in open alliance with the Republicans? How would the 500,000 Democrats of "York State" rest under such an indignity? Let some of the people who are always cyphering out the effect of TILDEN's nomination on the Kellyites, try their skill as to the effect of TILDEN's defeat in convention by KELLY's threats, on the Democracy of New York. Such a state of affairs has been brought about in the State by the Tammany treachery last fall, with the avowed purpose of defeating TILDEN, that we do not believe there is a Democrat in the Union can poll as many votes in the State as GOV. TILDEN, except possibly SEYMOUR. The question is not as to the 70,000 KELLY voters but the 500,000 regular Democrats. This is a contingency certain Democratic Senators in Congress did not count on, when, in their insane hatred of TILDEN, they encouraged and promoted the KELLY bolt.

One of our correspondents suggests TILDEN will have to wage a defensive battle in case of his nomination, and refers to slanders the Republicans have been heaping on him. It is true that since 1876 there has been no let-up in the Republican attack on GOV. TILDEN; it has gone on, day by day, unceasingly, from big organs and little ones; but does not our correspondent see in this evidence of a healthy fear of TILDEN, not at all discouraging to Democrats. The assaults made on TILDEN are trivial compared with those launched against JACKSON from 1824, when he was the choice of the people but defeated by bargain and intrigue, until 1828, when he was triumphantly and gloriously elected. There is a curious and instructive parallel between JACKSON's campaigns of 1824 and 1828, and TILDEN's of 1876 and, we hope, of 1880. The same elements, in different degrees of development, opposed both, and both had the warm and zealous friendship of the masses of the people. Should Mr. TILDEN be the candidate, we can assure our friend at Enon Valley, he will have much more to do with planning his campaign than the Republicans. Admitted on all hands to be one of the most astute politicians in the Union, just as JEFFERSON was in his day, he will show the same splendid generalship he did in 1876 until the Electoral Commission of Messrs. EDMUNDS and BAYARD took charge of matters and succeeded in reversing the grand results of TILDEN's brilliant campaign. Should TILDEN be defeated for the nomination, our friend will find these same Republican organs which now assail him, loud in his praise, abusive of the candidate nominated, and they will ring it from one end of the Union to the other that JOHN KELLY and the Irish Democrats of New York city, defeated the great statesman of the party and nominated their own instrument for their own purposes. Such is politics. Of course it won't be true, but if the Democratic party is to be deterred from its high duty by Republican abuse, it is well to look on both side.

—We repeat TILDEN's nomination in our judgment is not only demanded by all considerations of courage and duty, but it is of the highest expediency. Our fear is, not that that he will not be nominated, or that he will not be elected, but that when the time comes, he will not be a candidate. As a Western supporter and intimate of Mr. TILDEN, writes "he has no friends to reward and "no enemies he would go around the "corner to punish. He is beyond the "age of a hot ambition. There is much "in his private life, and his domestic "surroundings, to bless and charm his "declining years; and he can well afford to let an ungrateful party take "a doubtful, undesirable nomination "wherever it may please to take it, "With him, it loses the leader who "brought it its one triumph in twenty years, and, also, the sole issue "upon which it is practically united. "With it, he loses merely a riff-raff of "blundering politicians, who, after he "had won them a victory, had not the "courage or the capacity to secure it. "Considered personally, there is every "reason why Mr. TILDEN should withdraw from an arena in which he has "been made the victim of such inappreciation and injustice."

SHERMAN'S CANDIDACY.

THE intercepted SHERMAN-MOULTON letter, printed in THE POST the other day and which was originally secured by the New York *Times*, has created something of a sensation in Washington, but its authenticity is not denied. A Washington special makes this statement of the way the letter was secured:

The letter is said to have been stolen from the Secretary's table, duriug his brief absence from the rooom by a sharp Louisiana negro, who had been visiting him in the interest of his Presidential candidacy. Missing the letter soon after, the Secretary at once suspected the thief, and negotiations were promptly opened to recover the stolen document, which was finally given up under satisfactory inducements. The negro, however, was smart enough to preserve a copy, which it is said he sold to a newspaper man in the city. The interest in this letter is further enhanced by the fact that rumor uses the name of a distinguished lady as the probable go-between of the two eminent high contracting parties. There is believed to be enough in the matter to complicate still more the Presidential situation.

The lady referred to is Mrs. KATE CHASE SPRAGUE, who is reported by the Washington correspondents as warmly enlisted in SHERMAN's behalf and laboring to bring CONKLING and SHERMAN within supporting distance of each other; but CONKLING is mulish and says GRANT failing he will not support either SHERMAN or BLAINE. It is to be seen the pacifying influence a charming lady will exercise. Mrs. CONKLING has left Washington for home after vindicating her husband by accepting the elegant hospitalities of "Edgewood."

About JOHN SHERMAN the Washington *Capital* tells a pretty good story. The day after Mr. DON CAMERON's Convention had adjourned, it says:

A Republican Senator was asked: "Do you think Sherman would be retained by Grant as Secretary of the Treasury?" The Senator's reply was: "No, sir. No member of the present Cabinet would be retained by General Grant, and Sherman least of all. Grant will not feel it his duty to shoulder the Louisiana Returning Board or the first National Bank of New York.

SHERMAN's campaign is evidently a difficult one, for he has no hearty support anywhere. He is universally regarded as a cold-blooded and unscrupulous intriguer, who has made millions on a small salary, by selling the favors of the Government to syndicates and banks. In his own State of Ohio, there is a growing opposition to him, which will prevent his receiving the solid vote of that State in Convention. His friends have lately been frustrated in a CAMERON like plot for an immediate call of the State Convention, but the BLAINE men secured its postponement until April.

AN OLD TIME DEMOCRAT.

Hon. BENJAMIN PATTON, who was appointed United States District Attorney for this district by President JACKSON in 1832, and who presided over the Court of Quarter Sessions in this county thirty years ago, being the predecessor of Judge MCCLURE, is a member of the Ohio House of Representatives from Defiance county. He made a speech in the House on the 27th ult., affirming the Democratic doctrine of States' rights, as opposed to centralization and secession, which is highly spoken of by Republican and Democratic papers. The Cincinnati *Commercial* said of it:

Judge Patton occupied an hour or more in delivering his speech. It was a masterly effort from his point of view, and was listened to with the greatest attention by all who could get within hearing distance. It was remarkable for its purity of diction and his manner of delivering it. The extremely tall and dignified gentlemen, surrounded with attractive listeners, made a picture that suggested strongly the ideal old-time legislative body, whose people depended upon speeches for information instead of upon newspapers, as they do nowadays.

The Democrats of the Legislature thought so highly of the speech they had 60,000 copies of it printed for circulation. Col. C. B. FLOOD, an old time newspaper man, writes of it:

I have heard more speeches in the Ohio Legislature since 1840, than any other man now living and I never heard one more able than that of Judge Patton. The members gathered around him and listened to him with rapt attention. Allow me to offer my congratulations to the Democracy of your legislative district, on the ability of their member. Like Saul among the prophets, he stands head and shoulders above any other man in the House.

The Columbus *Dispatch* referred to the speech in this way:

The speech was one of considerable length, and carried the hearers back to the older days of the Republic when statesmen and not political jack-daws occupied the halls of legislation. Mr. Patton was accorded the closest attention and the most courteous hearing, and his courtly style and manners of the old-school gentleman and scholar took away the harshness of his utterances. The speech was the event thus far, of the session, and will constitute a marked episode in the LXIVth General Assembly. Although eminently Democratic, the speech was marked throughout by the most careful courtesy towards the other side, courtesy that was appreciated and acknowledged by the Republicans in the respectful attention they gave the venerable speaker.

Judge PATTON in a note to the editor of THE POST, a few days ago, said: "It is a pleasant coincidence that after a lapse of nearly thirty years without seeing each other, LECKY HARPER, formerly of THE POST, and I met as members of the Ohio Legislature. We are a great comfort to each other. When the rush of members (Republicans and Democrats) came on to tender their congratulations at the close of my recent speech, his heart was with his hand when it grasped mine, and I would not swear that a tear was not started in my own eye."

We hope the venerable Judge will long be spared to illustrate by his ripened wisdom and high sense of honor, the principles of Democracy. As a young man, he saw ANDREW JACKSON inaugurated in 1829, and we trust he will see another Democratic President take the reins of government next year, and get the old ship back in the JACKSON drift.

GENERAL GRANT ON THE CAMERON CONVENTION.

The pretence that General GRANT will make no struggle for the Republican nomination, has been abandoned. Individually he will not go about "setting up" and "fixing" delegates, but his trusty lieutenants, CAMERON, CONKLING, LOGAN, CARPENTER and others have been, are now, and will be doing exactly this sort of business until June. The principle is exactly the same we see illustrated in State and municipal politics, CAMERON don't bother himself about the primaries. Mr. MAGEE attended to that business in this county, and in his turn was served in the precincts and townships by the local strikers.

GRANT has been an eager candidate for President since the spring of 1877, when old SIMON CAMERON formally put him in the field at the Philadelphia "send-off." The trip around the world was an important part of the program. The politicians furnished fifty thousand dollars to pay expenses, Mr. MACKEY contributing of this the liberal sum of ten thousand dollars. The rest was made up by men who expect to fatten on Federal plunder when GRANT comes in. "He always sticks to his friends."

The New York *Times*, latterly favorable to GRANT's candidacy as against BLAINE and SHERMAN, has an authorized statement that "should the Republican Convention nominate General GRANT in the same manner as any other candidate would be nominated, he would deem it his duty to the party and the country to accept it." Of course he would; and in the meantime his representatives are combining, intimidating and corrupting to nominate him "in the some manner as any other candidate would be nominated." The way it is done was illustrated at Harrisburg last week and will be at Albany next week. The contingency in which GRANT *will not accept* the nomination, is if he finds, after his close adherents get in their work, he *cannot be nominated*. Then he will not accept. Virtuous and self-sacrificing patriot!

Senator LOGAN telegraphed his congratulations to General GRANT at Havanna, as soon as the action of the late CAMERON Convention was known, and GRANT returned his thanks, saying "the compliment is one which I highly appreciate," He got the delegates by CAMERON's skulduggery and instructions by a scant majority. For a man who will make no effort for the nomination, General GRANT is gratified by an exceedingly cheap "compliment;" and a compliment too that did not come from the Republican masses but from Mr. DON CAMERON. Eliminate his power and the "compliment" would have had no existence, yet it gratifies General GRANT.

THE anti-CAMERON Republicans show a disposition to continue the fight, and not quietly submit to the hocused action of their State Convention. It has come out that CAMERON's triumph was mainly attributable to the treachery of certain delegates of prominence and influence, who had been instructed for BLAINE. The names mentioned are those of Gen. REEDER of Northampton, SCRANTON of Lackawanna, BLOSS of Crawford, and others. They were Winnebago spies in the camp of the "plumed knight." The *Dispatch* thinks these gentlemen held the same connection to the Convehtion "that LEBO, MANEAR and WAGONSELLER held to a certain Legislature." That is they were pur chased. In Chester county on Saturday, a large Republican meeting was held to protest against the transfer of the State by CAMERON to the Third Term enterprise, which was participated in by prominent party men. A Committee of five was appointed to take measures to call a State Convention to send a contesting delegation to Chicago. A movement of this kind, in proper hands, would result in a tremendous gathering of protesting Republicans at Harrisburg, which would probably include a resurrection of political war horses, retired in disgust from politics since CAMERON's mixed rule of iron and corruption gained absolute sway. Of course their delegation would not be admitted at Chicago, but the Convention would embarrass the CAMERON-GRANT boomers.

FOR some time past there has been agitation in Washington for a return to the old system of universal suffrage in the government of the District, and members of Congress were supposed to favor it, but the events of last week, have put an end to all hopes of the suffragists. District Conventions were held to elect delegates to a central Republican Convention to elect two delegates to the Chicago Convention. The District Conventions were, with hardly an exception, miniature riots. Negroes managed the meetings, fist fights occurred, razors and revolvers were drawn, and the orators were hurled from the platforms and pelted with rotten eggs. The central Convention was in session two days, was made up mainly of negroes and was attended with scenes of the utmost disorder. It was almost as bad as an Allegheny County Republican Convention. Negro suffrage is set down as a failure and an obstacle to good government, and the negroes are disfranchised, in the only district where the authority of Congress is supreme in the matter. This is done by universal consent; Republicans and Democrats are alike responsible for it. It reflects the common sense sentiment of intelligent people on negro suffrage, where there is no political axe to grind. The grant of the ballot to a million of negroes by the Fifteenth amendment weakened our institutions instead of strengthening them.

THE *Gazette* asks why, if we think GRANT "the easiest man to beat," we should endeavor to defeat his nomination. We answer, in the language of two Republican State Conventions, that we are so "unalterably opposed to the election to the Presidency, of any man for a third term," that we feel bound to oppose the scheme in every shape it presents itself. If we can convince Republicans it not only violates "the unwritten law of the Republic" and "the most venerable examples," but is in itself inexpedient, we are in the strict line of our duty. The defeat of GRANT's nomination would be a great triumph. Then his election would be impossible. His nomination brings his election within the range of possibility. We think it would be a weak one, because we have an abiding faith in the repugnance of Americans to the first step toward imperialism. Still, to nip the evil in the bud in rejecting GRANT's ambitious scheme in Convention, by his own party, would be a greater triumph for the right than a desperate struggle at the polls.

DEMOCRATIC Representatives in the Pennsylvania delegation are restive under the course of Chairman Miller of the Democratic State Committee with respect to the time of calling the Democratic State Convention. As a rule an early meeting is favored. It is believed that Miller is acting in the interest of Speaker Randall, who desires a late Convention.—*Gazette Washington Special.*

It is rather vague to say Democratic Representatives are restive because the Committee has not been called. As the National Committee has not yet called the National Convention, why should the State Committee be convened to call a State Convention. Let things be done decently and in order. The National Committee on the 23d inst., will fix the place and date for the National Convention. Then the State Committee will meet and fix the date and place for a State Convention. Ample notice will be given to both. There will be no snap judgment on the CAMERON plan.

MISS MARY ANDERSON has bought for $13,000 the house of Mr. Matthew Canning at Long Branch.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

THE Democratic National Convention will be held either in Chicago or Cincinnati. JOHN G. THOMPSON claims to have a majority of the Committee pledged to Cincinnati.

THERE remain in the United States Treasury over nine millions of the fifteen millions Geneva award. The Senate is debating a bill allowing insurace companies to come in for a share.

THE *Herald* Irish famine fund is going up at the rate of about seven thousand dollars a day. Bonanza MACKEY has sent in his check for $10,000, which oversizes the Queen's contribution. The police force in New York will contribute $15,000.

"WHAT we wanted in Indiana," said Mr. THOMAS MILLS, a leading Indiana Republican, before the Exodus Investigating Committee, "was 20,000 bucks, and not women and children. We wanted them to vote in close counties." Mr. MILLS is evidently honest, but indelicate.

THE *Herald* record of subscriptions to its Irish relief fund, in Sunday's issue, takes up three pages or eighteen columns. In the four days the subscription has been open, about three thousand five hundred persons have contributed from a thousand dollars down to twenty-five cents, excluding BENNETT "starter' of a cool hundred thousand.

WHENEVER a chap wants to kill off TILDEN he has it announced that the old man's health is failing, and this always upon the authority of some one who, it known, would silence all question as to the reliability of his knowledge. So far as heard from TILDEN is a candidate, and his health as good as it has been any time during the past year.

THE REAGAN anti-discrimination bill has been defeated in the House Committee of Commerce by the historic vote of 8 to 7. Another and a decisive vote will be had on reporting the bill to the House on Friday. The railway corporations have been very busy against this measure, and they have great political power and unlimited honest money.

GAMBETTA, who can probably speak with more authority for France than any other citizen of the Republic, in his newspaper organ maintains that in case of European war France will remain neutral, and devote her energies solely to the development of home industries and resources. She will make no alliances embroiling her with other governments.

ALTHOUGH the Republicans held their State Convention, and CAMERON issued his orders there is a rebellious spirit on the part of the BLAINE men which is anything but healthy. The *Gazette* expends a large amount of soothing syrup to get things in shape, and tells the BLAINE sonnies if they behave themselves, and GRANT is not nominated, they will be permitted to hurrah for their man.

THE BLAINE men are looking after the stable fastenings, now that the horse has been stolen. The Philadelphia *Press* figures up some fifteen instructed or pledged BLAINE men in the late Convention, who fell easy victims to the winning ways of DON CAMERON. These fifteen changes, says the *Press*, reversed the complection of the Convention. But for them, the GRANT resolution would have been beaten by ten votes. This is doubtless very true, but of what value is such information. DON CAMERON has got his fifty-eight delegates, instructions and the unit rule. That's what he started in to get, and if it had been necessary he would have had a dozen more votes.

THERE will be an interesting contest at the city election in Philadelphia next week. Twenty-three police magistrates are to be elected and each elector can vote for fifteen. The Republicans and regular Democrats have each nominated this number, but the "County Democrats" (VAUX) have put up a ticket with but eight names on it, which, considered as a whole, is admitted the best in the field. It seems to be set down that some men on each ticket will be elected, but who will carry off the greater number is in doubt. In the ward contests for Councilmen a healthy feeling of independence is growing, and the "county Democrats" and "Citizens" are uniting on reform candidates to a considerable extent.

IT is evident, from the proceedings in the Senate on Tuesday, that the treaty-making power of the Government—the Executive and Senate—are considering very seriously the complications likely to arise out of the Isthmus canal question. General GORDON of Georgia, was making a speech on his proposition to appoint a special committee on the subject of an inter-ocean canal, and just as he commenced treating the interesting point as to what nation a canal would most benefit, Great Britain or the United States, he evidently began to trench on delicate ground, and was called to order by Senator EDMUNDS until the Senate went into secret session. GORDON discontinued his speech, and another subject was taken up.

Secret of French Prosperity.

France is affording fresh proof that she is one of the most wonderful nations on the face of the earth. The disasters of the Franco-Prussian war, and the payment of five milliards of francs as the further penalty for entering upon that war, would have crippled an ordinary nation. But the secret of France's wonderful recuperative strength and general prosperity is found in her admirable land system. The occupants of the land own it. The 3,000,000 farmers of France are freeholders, and pay no rents to a class of absorbent landowners, as in Ireland and England. What the French farmer produces is his own. He has only taxes to pay for the support of the State, and is not crushed down under the weight of a landed aristocracy. He is not evicted in a year of bad crops. He is not obliged to live from hand to mouth in rags and squalor all his life, and to appeal to the world's charities for money to keep him from starvation. The French Revolution emancipated them from feudal serfdom, and elevated them to the rank of independent freeholders. The French Government contemplates entering upon an outlay for State railways canals, works of irrigation, river navigation, and harbor improvements of astonishing magnitude and such as the most prosperous country could alone entertain. It will be remembered that M. de Freycinet, the new Prime Minister of France, before leaving his old department, drew up an elaborate report, embodying a gigantic scheme for the creation, extension and union of railways and canals throughout the country. The estimated cost of these improvements is nine milliards of francs, or $1,800,000,000; but France is not deterred thereby, and in twelve years the scheme is to be worked out in its entirety. Already France is noted for the completeness of her railway system, which, with her rivers and canals, afford a means of communication apparently leaving little to be desired; but she is impressed with the belief that improvement is possible, and she is going to add 16,000 miles to her railways and 900 miles to her rivers and canals. This fresh burst of enterprise on the part of France requires continued peace with all the world and no more wars with Germany. The war of "revanche" must be postponed to the next century.

A COMPARISON of Mr. James Gordon Bennett's donation to the Irish Relief Fund with the list of "remarkable contributions" to the same object in the distressful period of 1847–48 is interesting. The list of individual contributors was long, and we only select the highest. The Queen gave $10,000; Prince Albert, $2,500; the Queen Dowager, $5,000; the King of Hanover, $5,000; the Sultan of Turkey, $5,000. Mr. Bennett exceeds the most liberal of these donations by $90,000. The East India Company only gave $5,000, the Bank of England the same; Rothschild & Co., the same; Baring Bros., the same; Cambridge University, $13,900; Oxford University, $8,880. In 1847 the United States sent $75,000 through the "General Central Relief Committe for all Ireland," at Dublin, an organization over which the Marquis of Kildare presided. The United States ships of war Jamestown and Macedonian, manned by volunteers, were sent to Ireland and Scotland, with 547 tons of corn-meal, 217 tierces of rice, and quantities of beans, apples, potatoes, biscuits, beef and clothing. Other vessels from American ports brought donations of food to the extent of 9,000 tons. During the year ending March 30, 1847, it is estimated that $1,000,000 was sent by the Irishmen residing in the United States and Canada to Ireland to cover the expense of bringing their friends and relations to the United States.

THE United States has acquired so much real estate, in every State of the Union, in payment of debts, or by gift or devise, that the Secretary of the Treasury has asked for the passage of a bill authorizing him to sell at public auction such land. The bill authorizes him to sell to the person in possession, the person setting up a claim, or any other person—upon the recommendation of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, if title was acquired under the internal revenue laws, and upon the recommendation of the Solicitor of the Treasury in other cases—land where the title is disputed or doubtful. Of the lands referred to in this bill, the Government holds 100,000 acres the title to which is believed to be good, and 30,000 the title to which is considered defective. Most of this land lies in the Southern and South-western States, and is held for non-payment of internal revenue dues. Some of the New-England States are not represented in the list, and in Pennsylvania the Government owns only 1,355 acres, situated in Venango and Forest Counties, all acquired from Cornelius Curtis.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York *Times* has been hunting up the record of the winter of 1780, a century ago, and finds it to have been extremely cold. As proof of this, several facts are given. The Chesapeake Bay was frozen hard enough for carriages at Annapolis, where it is five and one quarter miles wide, to pass over. New York harbor was frozen over, the ice being six and eight inches thick. A vast quantity of light snow fell, and a strong northwest wind blew it incessantly for three or four days thicker than a snow-storm, and drifted so hard that sleds, loaded, came over the tops of fences. The Sound was entirely frozen over for weeks. Sleds drawn by horses and cattle, heavily loaded, crossed and recrossed from Connecticut to Long Island. The snow was so deep that it covered the fences, and froze so hard that the horses and sleds passed over with safety. An English frigate lost no less than six men off Sandy Hook, who were frozen to death in attempting to adjust the rigging when about to enter the harbor of New York.

ADVICES from Washington indicate that Major Reno must abandon hope of mitigation of his sentence of dismissal from the army. The penalty is a severe one to be inflicted upon an officer who has displayed both ability and gallantry in his country's service, as Major Reno unquestionably has done; but on the other hand, the standing of the entire army would be seriously compromised by the retention of an officer guilty of the offences with which Major Reno is charged, which were drunkenness and insulting ladies.

THE varied methods of social organization which have heretofore prevailed, either in theory or practice, for the distribution of wealth are as an evidence of the social recognition of the faithfulness shown by any class in discharging the responsible tasks entrusted to them, have been characterized as tersely as wittily in the following axioms:

Aristocracy distributes according to breeds.
Civilization distributes according to greeds.
Communism distributes according to needs.
Association distributes according to deeds.

THE following is the statement of the condition of the *Herald's* Irish Relief Fund, when the polls closed on Monday last:

New York Herald	$100,000 00
Wednesday	5,101 30
Thursday	4,400 25
Friday	5,391 46
Saturday	12,622 48
Sunday	832 51
Monday	13,443 53
Total	$139,791 53

MADAME PATTI began her performances at the Galte in Paris on February 4. She and Nicolini receive a nightly salary of £500. Her notary, it is said, paid her husband £50,000 to insure his non-interference.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

BISMARCK has bought 40,000 seeding American maples to plant in his forests.

THE two hundredth aniversary of the discovery of the Falls of St. Anthony will be celebrated on the University campus at Minneapolis, Minn., on July 3.

READJUSTER MAHONE, of Virginia, has figured out the indebtedness and resources of that State, and now proposes to pay $20,000,000 of debt at three per cent.

DICKINSON COLLEGE will complete its hundredth year in 1883, and the *Methodist* calls upon its Alumni and friends to increase its endowment $500,000 at that time.

PROFESSOR BULLITT, a noted physician of the West, and who was looked upon as the chief promoter of the science of medicine in Kentucky, died in Louisville on Thursday.

IT is rumored in Wisconsin that Chief-Justice Ryan of that State will probably soon resign, because of advancing age and ill-health, and may be succeeded by ex-Senator Howe.

AT the Ole Bull birthday celebration in Boston, on Thursday evening, Mr. Longfellow poured out two bottles of Tokay wine of the vintage of 1810, speaking appropriately as he did so.

GOVERNOR ROBERTS of Texas, is more than seventy years old, yet at a recent leap year ball he danced dressed in homespun with seven young ladies. The next day he commuted two death sentences.

CHARLES THOMAS JONES was the lone Grant man of the forty-six delegates from Philadelphia to the State Convention, and the other forty-five obstinate fellows finally yielded gracefully to his leadership.

GENERAL TOOMBS has selected as the subject of the address he is to deliver before the students of the University of Mississippi next June, "The Duties of the Hour and the Prospects Before Us."

IT is expected that there will be a party division in the Ways and Means Committee on the proposition to reduce the duty on steel rails, the Republicans voting against and the Democrats in favor of the proposition.

TWO American plays are to be produced this year at a London Theatre, the Gaiety. One is "The Mighty Dollar," with Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence; the other, "The Gilded Age," with Mr. J. T. Raymond as *Colonel Sellers*.

A CORRESPONDENT writes that this is not such an odd February after all. He says that there was one just like it in 1756, 1784, 1824 and 1852. The next February exactly similar will occur in 1920, so some of us may see it.

THE Kentucky House of Representatives has passed a bill making it a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not less than $20, nor more than $50, for any person to use abusive or insulting language to another with intent to cause a breach of the peace.

A SON and two nephews of Tom Hughes, the English statesman and author, have been for several years engaged in cattle raising in Texas. His son has just made the yearly sale from his herd, clearing 30 per cent. on the capital he has in the business.

JAMES KNOX POLK, the namesake and grand-nephew of President Polk, was recently married in Nashville, Tennessee, and the President's widow, although too feeble to attend the wedding reception, visited him and his bride after the ceremony.

BEN. WADE used to say that officers in a country like ours are of little account. "Sweep away the whole lot of officeholders at one blow," said he, "and a new set would immediately come forward, and, more remarkable still, it would probably be found that the new lot would be better than the old set."

THE last year showed a great increase in the number of emigrants sailing from Liverpool. The returns for the year show that 117,914 persons left England. Of these 61,361 were English and 13,002 Irish, the rest being chiefly foreigners. There was a total increase of 46,672 as compared with the previous year.

A LEADING English reviewer commends these lines of E. C. Stedman's:

"Sweetheart, name the day for me
When we two shall wedded be;
Make it ere another moon,
While the meadows are in tune
And the trees are blossoming
And the robins mate and sing.
Whisper, love, and name a day
In this merry month of May."

THE late General John Brisbin, who was buried at Newark, N. J., on Saturday is understood to have left about $65,000 in legacies to relatives and friends. The remainder of his estate, which is estimated at over $250,000, is to be equally divided among eight of the principal notable institutions, including the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

A REMARKABLE emigration in some respects will be next spring, when between 200 and 300 well-to-do-Quaker families will leave Philadelphia for the purpose of forming a colony in Cottonwood County, Minnesota. This fertile location has been selected after a thorough personal examination of locations in Texas, Kansas and Nebraska by trusted agents of the proposed colony.

THE London *World* tells a story which is a good example of Von Bulow's wit. He presented one of his friends with a copy of Wagner's book on Beethoven, and wrote on the flyleaf, "To ———, with the respectful compliments of the widower of the author's wife." Madame Cosima Wagner, as is well known, is a daughter of Liszt, and was married to Von Bulow before she ran away and married Wagner.

EX-REPRESENTATIVE PAYNE (Dem.) of Ohio said to a newspaper correspondent the other day: "I do not think it wise for either our newspapers or our public men to agitate the subject of the next Presidential nomination until after the Republicans have made their nomination, and then I believe that we should quietly and decently unite in nominating a man in a manner that would in itself be a rebuke to the petty strifes of the ambitious men who are now fighting over the Republican nomination."

THEY are talking of disestablishing the drum in the French Army, but the proposition is violently contested. Its supporters quote Napoleon's saying that "the drum is the best instrument; it imitates the sound of the cannon and is never out of tune." Its opponents on the other hand, contend that the trumpet can be heard further, and that the trumpeter can fight, not being embarrassed with an unwieldy instrument which also makes it impossible for him to step a full pace, so that the marching of the column, at the head of which he walks, is always disordered.

FOREIGN LANDS.

The Restless Feeling in Russia Increasing.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts' Magnificent Charity.

A Lot of Interesting News From China and Japan.

Complications Arising in Reference to Persia and Herat.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT—MR. O'DONNELL WEEPS.

LONDON, February 11.—In the House of Commons, Fawcett (Liberal) moved an amendment to the report upon the address in reply to the speech from the Throne expressing regret that no assurance had been given that the cost of a renewal of the war in Afganistan would not be wholly defrayed from the revenues in India. The Under Secretary for India declined to pledge the grant, but at the proper time, he said, the question must come before the House. Upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer promising to bring the question of expenditure in Afganistan before the House, Mr. Fawcett withdrew his amendment.

Mr. O'Donnell (Home rule) member for Dun Garvan, then moved his amendment calling attention to the systematic neglect of Irish affairs, and also to the factious misrepresentation of the acts of Irish members of Parliament by the Government and their agents, the concluding words of which stigmatize the abuses practiced by the Government as worse than treason. Mr. O'Donnell having prolonged his speech till 5:45 P. M., the debate stood adjourned till to-morrow. Mr. O'Donnell became very much excited and wept when describing Parnell's service to his country. Mr. O'Donnell denied that Parnell and his followers had intended to promote agitation. Their object was to call attention to the miseries of a starving people to which the Government was then apparently indifferent. There was, he said, a natural law which overrode legal rights. They only protested against the exaction of rents by threats of ejectment.

In the House of Commons, on Thursday, Gourdley (Liberal), merchant and ship owner, will ask the Chancellor of Exchequer if the claim of the United States for $103,000 for damages by Newfoundland fishermen in Fortune Bay to the Massachusetts fishing fleet, has been amicably arranged; what measures are being adopted for the purpose of abrogating or amending clause thirty-three of the Treaty of Washington relative to the Canadian and Newfoundland in-shore fisheries, and whether steps are being taken for the purpose of ascertaining if the proviso of the Convention of 1818, which permits the American fishermen to enter the British North American bays or harbors for the purpose of shelter, repairing damages and the purchase of wood and water, is intended to exclude them from going on shore to traffic in, tranship fish, purchase stores, mend nets and hire seamen.

Nolan's Seed Potatoes bill passed in the Committee of the House of Commons to-day.

The Grand Jury of Bristol Assizes has returned a true bill for fraud and conspiracy against the Directors and Manager of the late West of England Bank.

Alexander Schossa, who recently fired on a priest engaged in celebrating mass in the Italian church at Hatton Garden, London, has been sentenced to penal servitude for life.

IRELAND'S EXTREMITY.

BARONESS BURDETT-COUTTS ECLIPSES EVERY ONE.

LONDON, February 11.—it is reported in the lobby of the House of Commons that Baroness Burdett-Coutts intends to give £500,000 for the permanent relief of Ireland.

An enormously large meeting was held at St. James Hall last night, presided over by Mayor Northampton, to advocate reform in the English land laws. A resolution of sympathy and support for the Irish land agitation was unanimously adopted. Michael Davitt made a lengthy speech, and was enthusiastically cheered. He reiterated his remarks made at Sligo, denouncing the House of Commons as an assembly of land sharks. Messrs. Bradlaugh O'Sullivan, member of Parliament, Biggar and others also spoke warmly, advocating the union of the English and Irish Democracy. Repeated cheers were given for Parnell.

EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA.

DUBLIN, February 11.—The Empress of Austria gives £200 to the Marlborough fund. The Mansion House fund now amounts to £55,000.

VISITING OTHER COUNTRIES.

LONDON, February 11.—Davitt and Killen, Irish, have visited France and Belgium to collect information with regard to the land system of those countries. In a month a deputation from the Irish Land League, including Davitt, will visit the chief places in France, Germany, Belgium, Italy and Spain (where committees are being organized to receive them) to enlist support for the land movement and relief for the distress in Ireland. A deputation from the League has held a conference with leading Irish and English members of popular organizations, when negotiations were entered into for a series of popular demonstrations throughout Great Britain on the land question.

A LETTER OF THANKS.

LONDON, February 11. — Arch-Bishop Croke of Cashel, acknowledging the receipt of a thousand francs from the Paris *Univers* for the relief of the distress in his diocese, writes to the editor, Louis Verillot, "I am more proud to receive this sum from France through Monsieur Verillot and the *Univers* than to receive twenty times that amount from any other country or through any other medium."

PROPOSED PUCLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

The *Standard* announces that a deputation consisting of William Shaw and other members of Parliament representing constituencies in the South of Ireland will wait to-day on Sir Henay Selwyn Abbetson, Joint Secretary of the Treasury, to solicit a grant for the prosecution of public works in connection with the improvement of some harbors on the south coast. The Home Rule members of Parliament will meet to-day to consider the distress bill and the advisability of prolonging the debate.

The *Post* says the announcement of the munificent donation to Ireland from Baroness Burdett Coutts was exaggerated. Only five thousand pounds were given, with a proviso of other acts of relief where necessary.

RUSSIA.

MORE AND MORE RESTLESS BECOME THE CZAR'S SUBJECTS.

VIENNA, February 11.—Letters received here from trustworthy and well informed sources at St. Petersburg state that the clandestine revolutionary agitation at the Russian capital and elsewhere throughout the Empire has actively increased, and that the feeling of opposition to the autocracy is strengthening, despite all the efforts made by the Government for the suppression of its manifestations. These correspondents declare that the Conservative Liberals, whose ranks include many of the more influential nobility of the Empire, as well as the more prominent merchants and business men, are preparing to renew the demand first made a short time since for some form of constitutional government. They affirm that the country is weary of the reign of terror which has so long prevailed, that the peaceful and profitable carrying on of trade and manufactures is impossible, while any man is liable to be followed by unexplained suspicions. The Conservative Liberals who cannot be accused of rashness in their political opinions or movements are said, nevertheless, to assume the position that Europe has outgrown absolutism in government. Even if any one man could be trusted to wield absolute power justly and wisely, no man is equal to the immense task the autocracy imposes upon him. It is also stated that the agitation of the question of the Czar's eventual abdication has again been revived, and that an increasing pressure of public opinion is being brought to bear to secure that object.

MORE POLICE SEIZURES.

ST. PETERSBURG, February 11.—The police have seized the printing press and many copies of a revolutionary pamphlet on redistribution of land, and a great quantity of type and forged passports. The occupants of the house were arrested.

The *North German Gazette* draws attention to the attitude of the Irish Catholic members in the Brtiish Parliament. It says: "The matter has become serious, and a remedy must be sought against the proceedings of this party." The foregoing is regarded here as an indirect reference to the attitude which the Centre party in the German Parliament is expected to assume.

Prussia has submitted the proposal to Bundesrath to prolong the operation of the Socialist act until March 31st, 1886.

The *Journal De St. Petersburg* says the restitution of Herat to Persia has been a tradition in the policy of Russia for the past half century. The cession has always been opposed by England, who now abandons her former views, out of jealousy of Russia. The latter will not allow herself to be turned from the loyal and national policy she has hitherto pursued, which is based upon her good relations with Persia, and if Persia despises her friendship, she does so at her peril. The *Globe* observes that the friendship of Russia is of vital necessity to Persia.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

A LONG STRING OF NEWS FROM BEYOND THE PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 11.—The steamer Gaelic brings the following news:

SHANGHAI, January 13.—A dreadful fire at Tokai, 9,000 houses burned, including many foreign dwellings.

HONG KONG, January 17.—Signs at Peking increase of the inauguration of a strong anti-foreign policy—even to the exclusion of all foreign improvements, railways, telegraphs, etc. Manifestoes are circulating for the purpose of waking up public opinion on the subject. This movement may shape the Chinese policy entirely within the next year or two.

The cattle plague is prevailing in the neighborhood of Shanghai and threatens the meat and milk supply. Shen Pas Chew, the honest and cruel Viceroy of Siam Kiang, worth two millions of dollars, has just died. During four years he ordered the decapitation of four thousand persons.

YOKOHAMA, January 26.—The latest report of the Ministry of Education shows a steady increase in Public Instruction throughout the Empire. The school attendance is now 36,000,000, the males however unduly preponderating.

The feeling against the German Envoy is embittered by his violation of official sincerity.

Numerous changes of policy here are attributed to the advice of General Grant.

There is no foundation for reports of a vast circulation of counterfeit Government money.

Interested European agents are still trying to provoke a quarrel between China and Japan without effect.

The cholera was completely subdued last year, there being 168,000 cases and 101,000 deaths, one case to every 500 inhabitants. In the southern district the ravages were frightful. In Lochoo 572 out of every 10,000 were attacked.

The rebuilding of the vast burnt district in Tokio continuss slowly, and steps are being planned to avoid a recurrence of the disaster. The politically corrupt and defective fire department is an obstacle to improvements; the Government hesitates to overthrow it, although it is known that it is not only useless, but often increases the spread of the fire to secure a pecuniary advantage. The community regard this as a natural order of things. Riots from previous attempts to introdnce steam fire engines. Prompt and generous aid prevented much suffering from the fire.

FRANCE.

HER POLICY IN FOR SELF-CONCENTRATION.

PARIS, February 11.—A leading article in *La Republique*, M. Gambetta's organ, states that it is the purpose and the interest of France to retain peaceful relations with all the other Powers, and to devote her energies solely to self-concentration, the stimulation of home industries and the development of her resources. She will not accept any propositions looking to the formation of alliances with any other government or governments, but preserve an attitude of the strictest neutrality should war arise between other powers. This is regarded as an intimation that France is by no means excited about the war clouds hovering over other portions of the continent, but views with perfect calmness the increase of military and naval armaments now in progress in Germany, Austria and Russia.

NO OBJECTION TO MEDIATION BETWEEN GREECE AND TURKEY.

PARIS, Febcuary 11.—The British Foreign Secretary on the 19th of January proposed mediation between Greece and Turkey by a technical commission, which would decide upon a reasonable end to military delimitation. The French Cabinet did not object to this proposal, but requested to know exactly what basis and principle would be adopted. Other powers acceded to the proposition with similar reservations.

A SIGNIFICANT APPOINTMENT.

The *Soir* announces that General De Burg, Commander of the Sixteenth Brigade, German Infantry, has been appointed Chief-of-Staff of the Fifteenth Army Corps, stationed at Strasburg, and adds: "The foregoing is significant, as General De Burg is intimately acquainted with the French army."

GERMANY.

PROSPECTS OF A DIVISION IN THE LIBERAL PARTY.

BERLIN, February 11.—During the coming session of the Reichstag a division will probably occur in the Liberal party, the majority uniting with the Free Conservatives in support of the Government, and the minority or extreme Left uniting with the Progressists. Herr Von Binningsen will probably be the Government candidate for President of the Reichstag and Arnim Boitzenburg, Conservative, candidate of the opposition.

THERE is every probability that the Socialist laws will be prolonged another two years in Germany.

TURKEY.

WORSE THAN FIRST REPORTED.

LONDON, February 11.—It is now ascertained that by the fall of the barracks near Constantinople the actual number of killed was 220; while 356 were wounded, many of them fatally.

WASHINGTON.

The Senate Rejects All the Ohio Census Supervisors.

A New Bill for Equalizing Soldiers' Bounties.

WASHINGTON, February 11.—The House Committee on Indian Affairs agreed to report favorably to the House Mr. Scales' bill providing for the sale of certain lands in Kansas which were allotted to certain New York Indians under certificates of allottment for 320 acres each to thirty-two of said Indians.

GARLAND'S POLYGAMY BILL.

Senator Garland reported a bill from the Judiciary Committee to-day amendatory to the present laws relating to bigamy and polygamy. It imposes a fine of not more than $5 and not more than five years imprisonment upon every person who has a husband or wife living and who hereafter marries another, and declares that any man who marries more than one woman is guilty of bigamy. This provision does not extend to any person by reason of any former marriage, whose husband or wife by such marriage is absent for five successive years, and is not known to be living, or to any person whose lawful marriage has been dissolved by the decree of a competent court. It provides that in any case of prosecution for bigamy any person drawn as a juryman may be challenged if he is or has been living in the practice of bigamy or polygamy, or if he believes it morally religiously or legally right for a man to have more than one living and undivorced wife, or to live in the practice of cohabiting with more than one woman. It also authorizes the President to grant amnesty of offenders against law for offences committed before January 1st, 1879, on such conditions and under such limitations as he shall think proper, but no such amnesty shall have effect unless the conditions thereof shall have been complied with. The bill provides that the issue of plural or Mormon marriages born before November 1st, 1879, shall be considered legitimate and entitled to all the rights of heirs and next of kin of their parents.

EQUALIZING SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES.

On Monday next Speaker Randall has promised to give Representative Finley of Ohio, the floor, who will move to suspend the rules and pass a bill to equalize the bounties of soldiers who served in the late war. The bill, as perfected, provides that every soldier who enlisted in the army of the United States after the 12th of April, 1861, and before the 15th of July, 1865, and who was honorably discharged therefrom, shall be paid a bounty at the rate of $8 33⅓ per month, from which is to be deducted all bounties paid under previous acts of Congress. The bill further provides that no soldier who received any State, county or local bounty, or who received pay for acting as a substitute for another, shall receive bounty under the contemplated act, unless the bounty to which he should be entitled under the proposed act shall exceed the amount of such local bounty or such pay, and in such case he shall receive only such excess. With a view to securing the co-operation of Secretary Sherman, Mr. Finley addressed a letter to that officer to get his views as to the amount which would be required to pay the claims which would arise under the act. The Secretary replied as follows:

"*Hon. E. B. Finley, House of Representatives*—Sir: Referring to your letter of the 3d inst., to the Second Auditor of the Treasury, in which you ask for an estimate of the probable amount that the Government will be required to pay under the provisions of 'a bill to provide for the payment of additional bounty,' (House Resolution 2087, Forty-sixth Congress, First session,) in the event of its becoming a law, I have the honor to state that it is impracticable to determine how many persons would become entitled to additional bounty under the provision of any general law, or to form an approximate estimate as to how many of them entitled to it would prefer their claims. Hence any estimate on the subject can be regarded as little better than hypothetical. A careful examination, however, of the whole question of equalization of bounties was made in 1874 by the Second Auditor and the Second Comptroller, the result of which was embodied in a report to the Secretary of the Treasury, of which a copy is inclosed. It will be seen that the Comptroller was of the opinion that to satisfy claims arising under the provisions of a bill introduced at the time (House resolution 1940, Forty-first Congress, Second session,) would require an expenditure of over $100,000,000 and would necessitate the investigation and settlement of about $1,500,000 claims, requiring the labor of 250 additional clerks in the office of the Second Auditor and a corresponding increase in his office for a period of four years to prepare for adjudication and payment the cases arising under that law. Very respectfully,

"JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary."

Mr. Sherman accompanied this letter with a statement prepared by the Second Auditor of the Treasury, to show that it will require $100,000,000. The Secretary of the Treasury is the implacable foe of the Union soldier. The statement he furnishes that it would require $100,000,000 is the same data which was furnished the Forty-third Congress, and which several Senators who made the subject a study demonstrated to be fallacious, and who computed the cost at $30,000,000. The plan now proposed, to deduct bounties paid by State and counties, it is thought, will reduce this aggregate to $20,000,000. There is no doubt that the bill will pass the House. It may be tied up in the Senate, and will be if Secretary Sherman's influence can defeat it. The soldiers who think John Sherman an available Presidential candidate should make a note of this antagonism to their interests.

REJECTION OF OHIO CENSUS SUPERVISORS.

The Senate rejected all nominations of Census Supervisors for the Eighth Census district of Ohio. This result was reached at the end of a prolonged session of three hours, during which the reasons for the majority's action on these nominations were distinctively stated, and their purpose in regard to the remainder of the Supervisor nominations significantly foreshadowed. Senator Pendleton, Chairman of the Census Committee, who reported the Ohio nominations adversely, made the opening speech. He explained the adverse report had no reference to the personal character of the nominees, but was based solely upon the ground that the President, in nominating eight Republicans and not a single Democrat to appoint enumerators and supervise the taking of the census in Ohio, had violated the spirit of the Censns law, and ignored the distinct understanding with both parties in Congress when the bill was passed, that the Supervisors as well as enumerators should be apponted irrespective of party affiliations. No explicit requirement of this sort had been inserted in regard to supervisors, (as was the case in regard to enumerators) simply because it was considered on all hands to be unnecessary, especially in view of the remark made by Republicans in debate that Democrats could control the confirmations by means of their ascendancy in the Senate. Some showing of non-partisanship had been made in the appointments of Supervisors for some of the States; but in most of them Democrats have been wholly ignored by the President; and this case of Ohio was a glaring instance of partisanship of selections, for, although about half the people of Ohio are Democrats, and the State has two Democratic Senators and eleven Democratic representatives in the present Congress, the President had not appointed one Democratic Supervisor to assist in taking the census. Mr. Pendleton argued that in view of the fact that this census will be for ten years, the basis for the apportionment of representation in Congress and in the State Legislatures, it is of the highest importance, not only that the supervisors shall be personally competent, but that the results of their labors shall be above suspicion from any standpoint, political or otherwise.

Senator Thurman also spoke at considerable length in the same general line of argument as his colleague. Very little dissent was expressed on the Republican side of the chamber in regard to the correctness of the allegations or soundness of the claims, but considerable time was consumed in discussing a suggestion made by Senator Edmunds, in some extended remarks (which was warmly supported also by several other Republicans), to the effect that a better and fairer way, for the Democrats to attain their purpose, would be to confirm such proportion of the total number of appointments as they deemed proper and then reject the less deserving remainder, thus leaving vacancies to be filled hereafter by persons acceptable to them. The reply to this was that the majority could not intelligently make the proposed selection, their objections being to the nominees collectively and not individually and that the President should himself revise his list. A vote was then taken on the first three or four of Ohio nominations *seriatim*, and they were successively rejected by a division of the Senate on strict party lines, except that Mr. Hill of Georgia, voted with the Republicans on one or two of them, and subsequently withheld his vote. The remainder of Ohio nominations were then rejected together. The debate was conducted in good temper and with good feeling throughout and is reported to have been entwined with a number of passages as humorous comment and witty repartee.

NOMINATIONS.

The President has nominated Geo. Baldey Register of the land office at New Orleans; Wm. M. Burwell, Receiver of Public Moneys, New Orleans; Chas. G. Belknap, Indian Agent at Tube River Agency, California, William Whitney, of Illinois, Indian Agent at the Ponca Agency, Indian territory. Edgar A. Broadhead at Kittaning, Pa.; John Scott, Brookville, Pa., James M. Beardsley, Rock Island, Ill.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations to be Supervisors of the Census: Kansas, First District, T. Dwight Dutcher; Second, David J. Evans; Third, Charles M. Kellogg; New Mexico, Abraham P. Hoyt; Washington Territory, Fredrick W. Sparling; Wyoming, Homer Merrill. Postmaster, Port Hurron, Mich., Wm. G. Hartruff. The following nominations for Census Supervisors were rejected: Chas. D Campbell, First District, Ohio; John Henry Thomas, Second; Wm. H. McDowell, Third; Henry A. Stone, Fourth; Albert G Byers, Fifth; Moses M. Hobart, Sixth; Wm. A. Hunt, Seventh; John W. Stanley, Eighth.

The Senate Naval affairs Committee has recommended the rejection of the nomination of Lieut. Schenck for captain and assistant quartermaster in the marine corps, on the ground that it is an act of unwarranted favoritism, as it opposes a "jump" on thirty or thirty-five senior officers.

Secretary Sherman telegraphed the Assistant Treasurer, at New York, to accept all offers of United States bonds, at the following rates: 6's of '80, at 103¾ and under; 6's of '81, at 105½ and under; and 5's at 103½ and under.

MR. CONKLING NOT A CANDIDATE.

A correspondent of the New York *Sun* telegraphs to that paper: "I feel myself authorized to state that Mr. Conkling is not a candidate, presently or remotely, or in any contingency, for the nomination of President at Chicago. The fact may as well be understood first as last. Therefore, when some of his followers, who glory in the leadership of the Oneida Chief, seek to make their devotion to his personal fortunes a cover for betraying the sentiments of certain localities which they are to represent as delegates to the State Convention, they will find it a flimsy excuse for the treachery they intend.

"Mr. Conkling is for Grant out and out, without any alternative, or second choice, or possible compromise. Conkling means Grant and nothing else. In all his walk and conversation, he is bold enough to avow this purpose distinctly and unqualifiedly, so as to prevent the possibility of mistake now or hereafter. To him more than to any other man belongs whatever credit attaches to the organization of the third term venture, which, up to the time of the progress from San Francisco to Philadelphia, was adroitly planned. A mistake, now admitted, was made when Grant was deflected from a proposed journey to Australia."

THAT AUTHORITATIVE STATEMENT.

It is understood here that ex-Minister Pierrepont is the "near personal and political friend of ex-President Grant," who is paraded in the New York papers as saying that while Grant is not now nor has he ever been a candidate for Presidential nomination, yet should the Republican National Convention nominate him in the same manner as any other candidate would be nominated, he would deem it his duty to the country and the party to accept. It is thought that Mr. Pierrepont has had one word here for Grant and ten words for Pierrepont. Grant's friends in Washington laugh at the statement.

BARNUM BOOMS FOR TILDEN.

Ex-Senator Barnum, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, is in the city. To a gentleman who had a long conversation with the Senator he expressed the opinion that Tilden would receive the Democratic nomination, although he declared that he is not a Tilden man. He thinks that Bayard has no strength in the South or West, but that it will be found when the Convention meets that Tilden will have the Southern delegations. As to John Kelly's antagonism to Tilden, Barnum is reported as saying that the Kelly fight last fall was on a local candidate, and he could carry his following with him then, the same as is sometimes done in a State for a Legislative or minor office, claiming that they represented and were the party; but in a National contest it would be different. If Kelly should bolt he would have to go over straight to the Republicans, and that would end him with the Democratic party forever. He is too shrewd and wise a politician not to understand that. If Kelly should attempt to make trouble the Irving Hall Democracy will send delegates, and Tammany would be ruled out of the National Convention. As to Thurman, Barnum thinks he has not a possible chance of the nomination, or election, if he should be nominated. That Seymour will not be mentioned, because he will declare in too emphatic a way to be misunderstood that he is not a candidate. Hendricks will not go before the Convention for either the first or second place. Pennsylvania will send, he thinks, a Tilden delegation. The situation can be easily summed up: There is a majority of 369 electoral votes to be obtained to elect a President, and with the present sure Democratic States, and the doubtful States of New York, Connecticut and New Jersey assured, the victory will be with the Democracy. Tilden is the only man the Democrats can name who will give a reasonable guarantee of success in those States.

STRATFORD, ONT., August 1, 1874.

Having become almost entirely cured of extreme debility through the use of Fellow's Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, I feel it but just to put the fact on record. My case had resisted all other medicines, but succumbed to three bottles of Fellows' Hypophosphites.

CHAS. H. ROBERTSON.

A Liberal Offer.

The VOLTAIC BELT CO., of Marshall, Mich., have such implicit confidence in their Electro Voltaic Belts, Bands, Trusses, and other appliances, that they offer to send them, on thirty days trial, to all persons suffering from nervous difficulties, rheumatism, dyspepsia, ruptures, etc., etc. By their use cures are speedily effected, and all sufferers should send for their illustrated pamphlet.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Authoritative Statement of Grant's Position.

An Intimation That Tilden Has Withdrawn From the Contest.

NEW YORK, February 9.—The following will appear editorially in to-morrow's *Times*: "A near personal and political friend of Ex-President Grant, who doubtless knows whereof he speaks, authorizes the following as a correct statement of the General's position with reference to the Presidency. He says: 'General Grant is not now, nor has he ever been, a candidate for the Presidential nomination. But should the Republican National Convention nominate him in the same manner as any other candidate would be nominated, he would deem it his duty to his country and the party to accept. Traveling abroad, he was a stranger to the contest now going on for the Presidential nomination, and has written no letters on the subject to any person; and all assertions to the contrary are without foundation in fact.'"

ABOUT MR. TILDEN.

ALBANY, February 9.—In a private letter to the editor of the *Evening Times*, a prominent and highly esteemed Democrat in New York City, who is and always has been friendly to Mr. Tilden, says:

"I have become satisfied that Governor Tilden is and will be physically incapacitated to be a candidate for the Presidency at the coming election. * * * You might as well talk about running Silas Wright as Governor Tilden. In brief, you may set it down as *un fait accompli* that Tilden is out of the race."

This information comes from a source which we are not at liberty to mention, but the veracity of our correspondent is unquestionable, and he is one of the ablest and best of the men who have sustained and adhered to Mr. Tilden.

THE EXODUS INQUIRY.

Republicans Trying to Kill Two Birds With One Stone.

Reduce North Carolina's Representation, and Capture Indiana.

The Senate Exodus Committee resumed the examination of witnesses this morning. F. F. Lofton, from Kinston, N. C., was called, and corroborated the testimony of previous witnesses regarding the good treatment of colored people by the whites in North Carolina, and stated that white Republicans generally in his county (Lenoir) are opposed to the exodus of blacks. J. H. Russell, an undertaker from Indianapolis, testified that up to January 28, or within a period of two months, there had been interred, at the expense of the county in which the city of Indianapolis is located, from twenty-five to thirty men, women and children from among colored emigrants who had arrived at Indianapolis from North Carolina. They were all buried as paupers at an average expense to the county of five dollars and fifteen cents each. From reports brought to him by men in his employ and from his own observations he could say there was great destitution among the emigrants in Indianapolis. He mentioned an extreme case that he saw himself, having visited the house to attend to the burial of one of the children where a family of nine lived in a small hut, having but two rooms, and where there was no furniture, and nothing for a bed but a pile of straw and a blanket. He thought it a shame and an outrage both on the emigrants and to the people of Indiana to bring these poor destitute people to that State. He believed the people of Indiana generally were opposed to it, but thought some leading Republicans were assisting the movement for political purposes.

TWO BIRDS WITH ONE STONE.

James E. Baker, of Indianapolis, Democrat and Clerk in the State Auditor's office, was examiued and testified that he had an interview with a colored emigrant from North Carolina named Heath, in which he deceived Heath by representing himself as a republican, and that he induced Heath to make a sworn statement which was produced and identified by witness. Heath in this statement says among other things "We have been instructed to get away from North Carolina by the first of next June, (1880) so that our numbers will show in the next census." Witness spoke of this statement as one of the "First darkey affidavits captured" and gave testimony which showed that Democrats had practiced similar deception upon the emigrants in other cities.

DIRECT EVIDENCE.

Scott Ray, editor of the Shelbyville, Ind., *Democrat*, testified there was but one other newspaper, a Republican journal, published at Shelbyville; and which had never opposed the exodus movement, but on the contrary had encouraged immigration to Indiana by setting forth that there was a good demand for labor in that State. The opposite to this he believed to be the truth as regards the labor demand. He produced and read memorandums of a conversation he had with a leading Republican of the county on the 25th of January last. The paper was admitted in evidence, and is as follows: "I had a conversation with Henry S. Byers, ex-Chairman of the Republican Central Committee of Shelby county, January 25, in the city of Shelbyville, in the presence of Edward Small and Geo. M. Goulding, two of the leading merchants of the city, in which Byers said: "There is no discussing the fact, Ray, the exodus movement of colored men to Indiana is a political movement of the Republican party, as I know it to be a fact. We intend to carry Indiana with the aid of the negro vote; and if the Republican party had taken my advice six years ago, they would have set the movement on foot and brought them here long ago. We intend to bring 8,000 into the State in time for them to vote this fall, and will place them in close Congressional districts. While it is rather expensive it is cheaper for the party than to be compelled to buy votes on the day of election, as we have always had to do. I asked him if he was in a position to know whether it was an organized effort of the Republican managers to bring them into the State for political purposes, and he said he was; and then produced a letter with the names of the Republican State Central Committee printed upon it, but refused to read its contents." Adjourned.

THE QUEEN'S DAY.

How She Was Received on Opening Parliament.

[London Special.]

The Queen, in driving on Thursday from Buckingham Palace to Westminster to open Parliament, was coldly received; most papers say "enthusiastically," but impartial observers describe the demonstration as respectful, but not cordial. There was great pressure for tickets of admission to the House of Lords, yet during the ceremony there were numerous vacant places. In the ladies' seats there was a moderate attendance of peeresses. The Royal family appeared nearly in full. There were numbers of diplomatists and Bishops, but only three Judges. There was much comment on the appearance of Mr. Hoppin, the American Charge d'Affaires, in ordinary evening dress, everybody else being gorgeously apparelled. The new Russian Ambassador made his first public appearance. The Queen looked in fairly good health, but refused either to wear the crown and royal robes, or read the speech, which the Lord Chancellor read for her. The speech makes little impression, being considered unusually argumentative and rhetorical. The session opened heavily in both houses; there was no strong speech.

Lord Beaconsfield, who was unable to appear at the opening ceremony, subsequently spoke, but everybody agrees that he shows signs of severe illness. His speech was wholly wanting in his usual animation and vigor. Lord Salisbury's illness continues. The Queen has again sent Dr. Jenner to Hatfield. Private friends say that they are ignorant whether the attack is bronchitis or gastric fever, but admit that the Foreign Secretary's condition is serious.

AROUND ABOUT US.

Notes of Interest From Neighboring Towns.

A NEW Sunday paper is to be issued at Cumberland.

JOHN MICHAEL REBHOL died at Reading on Sunday, aged 100 years, 11 months and four days.

OF the entire tax levy of Washington county for the year 1879, amounting to $79,553 34, but $457 47 remained outstanding on the 1st of January.

ELLEN HARRIS, aged twelve years, residing with her mother at McKeesport, fell backward into a tub of boiling water, burning her back in a terrible manner. Her suffering is described as terrible.

THE Forest House at Coleville in the Bradford oil regions and three other buildings were destroyed by fire on Monday. The women and children in the Forest house escaped by jumping from a second story window.

COL. W. H. KINTER was found dead in bed, at his residence in Oil City, on Monday morning. His wife had left him but twenty minutes. The deceased was fifty one years of age and was a prominent citizen of that place.

A QUARREL occurred on Thursday at Steubenville, Ohio, between Moss Grove, white, and Henry Anderson, colored, which ended with the former striking Anderson in the head with a brick, fracturing his skull so badly that his life is despaired of. Moss Grove is under arrest.

LEEPER, ARNOLD & CO., purchasers of the large tract of land near Tylersburg, Clarion county, known as the Higby tract, made a change in their firm on Thursday, by which Mr. David Bowman sold to T. M. Arnold and M. Arnold five-sixteenths of the whole tract (that being his share) for $10,948 08. This firm will market in the spring about three million feet of lumber.

CHIEF OF POLICE SWEENY, of Wheeling, W. Va., the other day discharged Officer W. H. H. Davis, refusing to give reasons for the action. The next evening Davis preferred against Sweeny charges of embezzlement, swindling and beastly drunkenness. He alleges that Sweeny appropriated a large amount of fines and witness fees paid at the police court. Council have appointed an investigating committee.

JUDGE HUNTER of Greensburg, yesterday sentenced the following convicts to the Penitentiary: Jerry Telford, assault with intent to kill, four years and one month; John Williams, cattle stealing, one year and one month; Charles Murls and William Slaughter, burglary, each one year and six months; John Nelson and Frank Davenport, burglary, each one year and six months; James Sease, who pleaded guilty to the charge of larceny of jewelry, was not sentenced, because of being an important witness in a murder trial soon to come up.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

List of Members Called to Meet February 23.

The National Democratic Committee will assemble in Washington on the 23d of this month and proceed to select a place and time for the holding of the National Democratic Convention. The Committee is made up as follows:

Alabama	W. H. Forney		Montgomery
Arkansas	John L. Sumter		Hot Springs
California	F. McCoppin		San Francisco
Colorado	B. M. Hughes		Denver
Connecticut	Wm. H. Barnum		Lime Rock
Delaware	Harrison Hickman		Dover
Florida	Wilkinson Call		Jacksonville
Georgia	George T. Barnes		Augusta
Illinois	William C. Goudy		Chicago
Indiana	Austin H. Brown		Indianapolis
Iowa	M. Ham		Dubuque
Kansas	Isaac E. Eaton		Leavenworth
Kentucky	H. D. McHenry		Hartford
Louisiana	B. F. Jonas		New Orleans
Maine	Edmund Wilson		Thomaston
Maryland	Outerbridge Horsey		Burk'tsv'e
Massachusetts	Frederick O. Prince		Boston
Michigan	Edward Kanter		Detroit
Minnesota	William Lochran		Minneapolis
Mississippi	Ethal Barksdale		Jackson
Missouri	John G. Priest		St. Louis
Nebraska	George L. Miller		Omaha
Nevada	Robert P. Keating		Gold Hill
N. Hampshire	Alvan W. Sulloway		Franklin
New Jersey	Miles Ross		New Brunswick
New York	Abaam S. Hewitt		New York
N. Carolina	M. W. Ransom		Weldon
Ohio	John G. Thompson		Columbus
Oregon	John Whiteaker		Pleasant Hill
Pennsylvania	William L. Scott		Erie
Rhode Island	Nicholas Van Slyck		Providence
S. Carolina	James H. Rion		Winnsboro
Tennessee	William B. Bate		Nashville
Texas	F. S. Stockdale		Indianola
Vermont	B. B. Smalley		Burlington
Virginia	Robt. A. Coghill		New Glasgow
W. Virginia	Alex. Cambell		Bethany
Wisconsin	William F. Vilas		Madison

CHAIRMAN.

W. H. Barnum ..... Connecticut

SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

Frederick O. Prince ..... Massachusetts

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

William H. Barnum,	John G. Thompson,
Miles Ross,	William L. Scott,
M. W. Ransom,	William B. Bate,
M. M. Ham,	F. O. Prince,
A. S. Hewitt,	John G. Priest,
	Isaac E. Eaton.

Judge Field for Mr. Tilden.

[New York Sun.]

To a friend from the Pacific coast who recently interviewed him about the Presidency, Judge Field said he inclined very much to the renomination of the old ticket, as the most direct and effectual method of rebuking the fraud and redressing the wrong of 1876. Of his own candidacy he declined to speak, except to say that the expressions in the Pacific States for him were the "demonstrations of partial friends there." But as yet he said he was unable to foresee a contingency in which Mr. Tilden could be honorably or safely set aside.

GAG HOOTON has got a hint, and has written to the two candidates nominated at Harrisburg, and to the President of the Convention declining to have his name considered in connection with the chairmanship of the Republican State Committee for 1880.

THERE is no excuse for those who drag their weary and disordered bodies into our company, when a few doses of *AYER'S SARSAPARILLA* would cleanse their murky blood and restore their health and vigor. Ye maddy victims of bilious disease, have some regard for your neighbors, if not for yourself.

And Yet He is Not Happy.

An event that has recently stirred up Evansville, Ind., is stated in cold type of the local papers thus: "GOOD LUCK!!! OF TWO EVANSVILLIANS WHO HIT THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY GRAND CAPITAL PRIZE at the 116th Grand Monthly (January 13th last) Drawing, after sending one dollar to M. A. Dauphin, at New Orleans, La., and who received $15 000." As they are named Albecker and Zapp, they probably are of the German persuasion, but there is a clog to every sweet. Albecker has "hit" the same lottery a score of times, all the way from $5 to $500, and the edge of appreciation is dulled. WW

POLITICAL POINTS.

A Letter and a Straw on the Presidential Nomination.

"The People Know the Issue and are Ready for It."

LETTER FROM ARMSTRONG COUNTY.

FREEPORT, Armstrong County, Pa., February 9, 1880.

To the Editors of The Pittsburgh Post:

Your manly and timely article, "Duty, Courage, and Expediency demand Tilden," struck a key-note. The people everywhere will respond to that. They had not forgotten the great fraud of 1876. *They* have not condoned it; but still smart and burn with indignation at the remembrance of the great crime of the century. They want, and will have, an opportunity this year of our Lord, 1880, to vindicate the majority of the suffrage so shamefully subverted in '76. Retributive justice demands Tilden in the fore-front of the battle. In his person must the people right the great wrong done to the distinctive American principles of government. He must be the incarnation of its vindication. In him it was stricken down, and through him it must be vindicated. All else is idle twaddle. All other issues must be postponed till a fitting season. Everything else can afford to wait; this must be settled now and settled forever. If politicians abandon it, and pass it by on the other side, they will have to go it alone, for the people will not go with them. It would be Greely again: politicians without a constituency. The people understand this thing. The people know this issue. They know what is at stake. They know that all elections become a mere farce—unless their will, as expressed by the ballot, is respected. On this argument you can rally them by millions; without it they would be as indifferent and apathetic as in Greely's campaign.

The people cry Tilden! Tilden! Tilden! and they know exactly what they want.

T. J. M.

A STRAW FROM WESTMORELAND.

ALLEGHENY TP., Westmoreland Co., February 7, 1880.

To the Editors of The Pittsburgh Post:

At a primary meeting in this township, held for the nomination of township officers, the sense of the voters was taken and resulted in the following expression on the Presidential question:

Tilden	40
English	3
Seymour	3
Hendrick's	5
Randall	1
Clymer	1
Hancock	5

A. M. G.

A BOOM FOR JUDGE TRUNKEY.

FRANKLIN, PA., February 10, 1880.

To the Editors of The Pittsburgh Post:

In your suggestion in Saturday's POST in regard to getting the sentiment of the Democracy of the State on the Presidential question, as to who should be nominated by the National Convention,

INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS.

An Increase of 15 Per Cent. Granted the Chimney Blowers.

The Coach and Wagon Makers Want 20 Per Cent. Increase.

Petroleum as Fuel in a Blast Furnace--Notes from the Mill and Workshop.

PETROLEUM AS FUEL IN BLAST FURNACES.

The experiments at the Fannie furnace, West Middlesex, Mercer county, have been watched with a good deal of interest by both iron men and oil producers. The object of the experiments was to test the device for utilizing petroleum as fuel in blast furnaces. It is the invention of R. S. Robertson of Pittsburgh, who, for the last ten weeks, has been engaged in constructing the apparatus at the furnace by which the result is to be accomplished. The experiment just made was the first of the kind ever tried in the blast furnace. The crude petroleum is interjected into the furnace, along with the hot blasts and super-heated steam. It is a well known fact that steam, when heated to a great degree, is resolved into its original elements, hydrogen and nitrogen. These elements united in combustion with the petroleum produce hydro-carbon gas, which in burning produces an intense heat, and at a greatly reduced expenditure for fuel. The chief obstacle in the way was the difficulty of injecting the fluid petroleum into the furnace against the pressure of the blast, but this difficulty has been overcome by a very ingenious arrangement by which the pressure of the atmosphere is made to do service. The quantity of oil consumed is small in comparison with the results produced, while the steam is heated by waste gas collected at the top of the furnace. But it is not in the item of cost that its chief advantage is claimed. The inventor claims, and his assertions seemed to be borne out by the experiment, that all the sulphur, phosphorus and other impurities in the ore, are eliminated in the furnace by this process, and a superior quality of iron secured. The inventor claims that even if the cost of the iron by his process should far overrun the cost of that produced when the ordinary fuel is used, the gain in the quality produced will more than compensate for the loss. It is thought that a gain in time will result, also, thus increasing the capacity of a furnace using the process.

Mr. Robertson was highly pleased with the result of his experiment, the process appearing to work to his entire satisfaction. Further experiments will be necessary in order to settle definitely what the invention will do, but the trial resulted in a run of metal of a superior quality. It is thought that the process is a valuable invention, and it may yet prove a revolution in the manufacture of iron. It is the intention of the inventor to submit it to a thorough test, and the results may be looked for with interest.

BIG FURNACE WORK.

American Manufacturer: A remarkable record is now being made by the new furnace of the Edgar Thomson Steel Co., at Braddocks near this city, known as the A Furnace. It is only thirteen feet in diameter of bosh and sixty-five feet high, and has only been in blast a little over four weeks, yet last week it made 536 tons of iron, and the fuel consumption is said to have been only one ton of coke to the ton of iron, an economy never before reached, we believe, in this country. We believe also that no other furnace in the world of only thirteen feet bosh has ever made 500 tons of iron in a week. The result is probably due to a combination of several causes. 1. The lines of the furnace. 2. Easily reduceable ores. 3. The fire brick stoves. 4. Intelligent management.

THE WAGON MAKERS WANT TWENTY PER CENT INCREASE.

A meeting was held last night at No. 73 Diamond alley, by the coach and wagon makers, who state that they also are anxious to realize some of the boom. The blacksmiths, wood workers and painters, were all represented, and about fifty persons were present. Wm. Allers was called to the Chair. A general discussion of the situation was had, from which it appeared that the majority were in favor of asking or demanding an increase of twenty per cent in wages. A Committee was appointed to draft by-laws and a constitution to be reported back at a meeting to be held at the same place on Sunday afternoon, when a permanent organization will be formed. Action will be taken then on the amount of increase to ask. There are about five hundred wagon and coach makers in the two cities, and their average wages are $2 00 per day.

AN INCREASE FOR CHIMNEY BLOWERS.

Mention has been made in these columns that the lamp chimney blowers were talking of demanding an advance in wages in consequence of the recent advance in the price of chimneys. The manufacturers have decided to avert the strike by granting an increase of 15 per cent., and the blowers of some of the chimney works have already been notified. The increase will take effect next week. The blowers are highly gratified at the determination of the manufacturers and say that kindlier feelings than ever will now be had between employer and employe. The average pay of a chimney blower is about $3 50 per day. The increase will make it about $4 00 per day.

A YEAR'S BUSINESS IN ORE.

The Republic Iron Company of Cleveland, Ohio, some time ago sent out circulars to their patrons and others requesting them to furnish statements of how much ore they would need for the ensuing year. Statements went back calling for supplies largely increased over those amounts purchased last year. Every regular patron was anxious to secure a larger supply and new customers as well asked for large supplies.

Last Monday the directors of the Republic Company met, estimated their capacity to send out one hundred and fifty thousand tons of ore, cut down the demands from their patrons about fifty per cent. and awarded the amount to each patron. The value of their production or output of one hundred and fifty thousand tons will be $1,875,000 or an increase of $825,000 over the price they received for the same quantity of ore last year. The indications are that the other companies which furnish iron ore will enjoy the same kind of a boom.

The Lucy blast furnaces are receiving Spanish ore.

Transfer depot laborers get an advance of 12½ cents per day.

The Western File Works at Beaver Falls, will be enlarged.

The employes of Bakewell's axe factory get a ten per cent. boom.

Steam and horse railroads in this country require 100,000 men to labor on Sunday.

There are made yearly in Reading and Berks county, Pa., over 6,000,000 woollen hats.

One firm of Ludington, Mich., has purchased 140,000,000 feet of standing pine timber.

All the woollen mills in Eastern Connecticut are running, some of them night and day.

A project is on foot for the establishment of a large woollen mill at Fort Worth, Texas.

There are 1,700 tailors in this city, and they expect to get some benefit from the "boom" shortly.

A new furniture factory 50x100 feet will be erected at Lock Haven. Work will be commenced immediately.

Three million bricks, for the building of the Homestead steel works, are contracted to be made by September 1st.

The breaking of the squeezers at Wharton's mill, Twenty-fifth ward, caused a suspension of work yesterday.

The fires in the smaller of Evans & Co.'s furnaces will be put out at the end of this week on account of the scarcity of coal.

The employes of the Keystone Glass Works will have their wages advanced twelve and a half per cent. next Monday.

The Whitewashers' Union will demand 50 cents hereafter for putting lime water on ceilings and $1 25 for kalsomining ceilings.

In Vineland, N. J., the wages of the shoemakers have been increased fifteen per cent., and the factories are running on full time.

Cassiday, Chapman & Co. of Pittsburgh, are running their Third ward, McKeesport, steel works to their full capacity on the day turn.

The Belmont, Ohio, iron mill directors recently declared a dividend of fifteen per cent. cash, and added $20,000 to their surplus fund.

A wing is being added to the rolling mill of Henry Lloyd, Son & Co., in which a number of new puddling furnaces are being erected.

A large grain elevator and freight depot is in course of erection in Atchison, Arkansas. It will employ about 500 hands when finished.

The packages of tomatoes put up last year in the United States reached the total of 19,968,000, of which New Jersey put up 5,592,000 cans.

Chicago's lumber receipts the past year have been greater by 25 per cent. and its shipments by 15½ per cent. than in any previous year.

Illinois farm products amounted to $200,000,000 last year, which is double the product of all the gold and silver mines in the United States.

The January dividends in Boston aggregate $13,649,734, of which the railroads pay $1,874,375, and manufacturing companies $883,240.

It is estimated that 50,000 men and women are employed in Philadelphia in the manufacture of clothing, making 20,000,000 suits a year.

Chicago packed last year 5,100,000 hogs, being an increase of 10 per cent. over 1878, and 75 per cent. over 1877. Over 10,000 men are employed.

Four new puddling furnaces are being built for the Beaver Falls iron works, and the main building is being extended thirty-six feet at the rear.

The machinists and roll turners at Jones & Laughlin's works have been granted an increase of 15 per cent. in wages. The advance takes effect to-day.

The grape islands of Lake Erie have 4,000 acres of vines, and the yield in 1879 was 16,000,000 pounds. The wine production was 1,526,400 gallons.

Manufacturing clothing in Chicago gives employment to 30,000 people, and the value of the goods made is $15,000,000. This industry has doubled in four years.

An order that cannot be filled in less than one year has been received by the Marlborough Woollen Company. The company will turn out 300 yards a day.

All the iron mines in the State of New Jersey are being worked thoroughly, and ten of her fifteen blast furnaces are running, with three to be lighted up soon.

The Cuddy Tank Works are receiving 400 tons of tank iron. Five 80-ton tanks have been ordered for Philadelphia, one for Long Island and three for New Jersey.

Miller, Metcalf & Parkin of the Crescent steel works, are building a two-story brick addition to their warerooom. The extension is sixty-four feet long and thirty-four feet wide.

Beymer, Bauman & Co., and C. F. Wells & Co., two Allegheny firms engaged in the manufacture of lead, on Saturday voluntarily advanced the wages of their employes over 10 per cent.

The National Tube Works Company, McKeesport, have given notice of another advance in the wages of their employes. As this action was voluntary, it will be all the more appreciated by the men.

Less than fifty years ago one man could not make over 14 pins a minute; now he can make over 1,400. Then one girl could stick on papers about 10,000 pins a day; now a fair day's work is from 800,000 to 1,000,000.

Twenty firms have granted the increase demanded by the moulders, and now only three firms remain who have not signed the agreement—the Keystone bridge works Porter, Bell & Co., and Lewis, Oliver & Phillips.

The plate mill of the American Iron works, on the South Side, was forced to shut down on Saturday, owing to a break down of the rolls. It is believed the damage may be repaired in time to start up this morning.

Emerson, Smith & Co., Beaver Falls, have orders ahead for nearly one hundred of their large saws, and in order to meet the demand are building an addition 20x50 feet, which will be used as a filing and fitting room.

Williams, Long & McDowll are making four thousand plates on account of the Keystone Bridge Company, for the great iron bridge at Baltimore. Every department of the Keystone Mill is running to its fullest capacity.

Oliphant Furnace, Fayette county, recently put in good repair, with the addition of a new hot blast, has been doing better than it ever did, having made during the past month from twelve to sixteen tons of iron per day.

Hussey, Howe & Co.'s and Zug's mills have shut down because the towboatmen refused to deliver any more coal to them. Operations have also been suspended at Shoenberger's owing to the damage done by the recent explosion.

Mr. James H. Rankin has been elected General Manager of the Pittsburgh Tinware Company, limited. A full Board of Managers has been elected, of which Mr. Louis Irwin is President, and Mr. E. P. Young Secretary and Treasurer.

Some of the striking shovelmakers at Hubbard, Bakewell & Co.'s works say that if they do not receive the ten per cent. advance before the meeting on next Tuesday, they will ask for ten per cent. additional, making twenty per cent. in all.

Another meeting was held by the rollers, heaters, knobbers, drag-outs, etc., of the Amalgamated Association on Saturday night, to consider the new scale. The business will be wound up at another meeting to be held next Saturday evening.

The pilers, drag downs and laborers at the National Rolling Mill are at present engaged in a strike for increased wages. The pilers get $1 50, and want $1 75; the drag downs get $1 75, and want $2 25, and the laborers want a raise from $1 25 to $1 50.

The new company which recently purchased the iron and steel works property of Ironton for $101,000, will be known as the New York and Ohio Iron and Steel Company. They have gone to work vigorously to put both the mill and furnace in operation.

There was more business done in the commercial and financial circles of this country during November, 1879, than during any month before in the history of this country. The bank transactions of several cities for the month foot up the enormous aggregate of $4,360,255,523.

Oshkosh, Wis., has the largest match factory in the world. It cut up 2,000,000 feet of logs into matches, and used $300,000 worth of revenue stamps during 1879. Besides, it manufactured one-fourth of all the merchant work sash, blinds and doors made in the United States.

The new ferryboat for the Central Pacific Railroad Company now being built in San Francisco will be the largest in the world, and will have a greater breadth of beam than any vessel afloat. Its length will be 424 feet, width 116 feet, and the wheels will be 30 feet in diameter.

The Mahoning blast furnace, one of the oldest furnaces in the country, has been purchased by a Pittsburgh firm, who have already commenced operations. The new firm will be known as Wesley Wilson & Co. Mr. Wilson has been connected with one of the extensive coal companies on the Pennsylvania Railroad for years.

The new wheel foundry of the P. R. R. Co., at Altoona, will begin operations today. The building has been constructed and the machinery placed there within a period of about six weeks, and the work has been most substantially and thoroughly done. It is expected that one hundred and twenty car wheels per day will be turned out.

Not much is heard just now of the P. V. & C. extension. No work has been done on it for some weeks, but the suspension is only temporary. The grading, which was given out in sections by contract, has all been completed, and the road-bed is ready for laying the track, which will be begun early in the spring. Track will be laid both on the extension to Brownsville and the cross-cut to Uniontown.

The rumor that Graff, Bennett & Co. of this city, had purchased the Winfield furnace property in Butler county, for the purpose of developing the iron ore fields and bringing into usefulness the immense quantities of limestone known to exist in that region, is denied by the senior member of that firm. They have not purchased the property nor do they intend to purchase it.

The Edgar Thomson Steel Co. have for several months past been laying in a supply of the best ores of the world, including the Lake Superior, Spanish and African ores, all of which are notable for the ease with which they may be rushed through a blast furnace. A careful selection and mixture of these ores had no doubt much to do with the large product from furnace No. A. mentioned above.

The use of barb wire fence, which was almost unknown five years ago, has assumed great proportions, especially in the west. Its advantages are durability, cheapness, immunity from destruction by fire, wind or flood and compactness for shipping. It is said that over 500,000 miles of plain wire will be barbed and put on the market this year. The Gantier Steel Company, Limited, Johnstown, have made contracts since January 1 to supply barb fence manufacturers before June with wire to the amount of more than $1,000,000.

WANT THE CONVENTION.

St. Louis Moving to Secure the Democratic Convention.

ST. LOUIS, MO., February 7.—A call has been published to-day, signed by the editors of all the Democratic papers in the city, by the local member of the National Democratic Committee and other well known politicians, for a meeting of citizens, irrespective of party, to be held next Tuesday night, for the purpose of considering means of securing the Democratic National Convention for St. Louis. As a matter of fact, though, many of the Democrats here are lukewarm on the subject, holding that it would be better for the Convention to be held in Chicago or Cincinnati, so far as party interests go. They seem to prefer Cincinnati as a rule, professing to have a hope of carrying Ohio. John G. Priest, member of the National Democratic Committee, says that he intended soon to leave for Washington to work in St. Louis' interests. The Executive Committee of the National Committee will meet about the 20th a day or two before the full Committee, and, backed by the action of the meeting on Tuesday, he will at the first meeting press his claims.

A DARING BURGLARY.

A Bank President Tortured and the Bank Robbed.

KNOXVILLE, ILLS., February 7.—Last night three burglars entered the bank, seized and bound the President, E. C. Remkler, who sleeps in the building, and after gagging and beating him and burning his feet in a shocking manner to compel him to give up the combination departed, after taking three thousand two hundred dollars which had not been locked up. There was a time lock on the safe and Mr. Remkler was unable to give the combination. Great excitement prevails but there is no clue to the perpetrators.

Has Been Heard From.

CINCINNATI, February 8.—W. F. Marshall, cashier of the Middletown National Bank, who left mysteriously a few days ago, has been traced to Milwaukee. It now appears that Miss Langdon, with whom his name had been coupled in scandal, went with him to Chicago. She has returned and says she did so on his advice and that nothing criminal passed between them.

Will Put Their Money to Better Use.

CHICAGO, February 8.—The several Irish societies here have decided not to have a parade on St. Patrick's Day, but instead will contribute to the Irish relief fund an amount equal to the cost of getting up a procession, and also that realized from entertainments. A dispatch from San Francisco reports similar resolutions adopted there.

Mrs. Partington Says

don't take any of the quack rostrums, as they are regimental to the human cistern; but put your trust in Hop Bitters, which will cure general dilapidation, costive habits and all comic diseases. They saved Isaac from a severe extract of tripod fever. They are the *ne plus unum* of medicines. 6

SELLERS' COUGH SYRUP!

50 YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

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IS ADAPTED FOR

Diseases which are produced by Loss of Nervous Power, and consequent Muscular Relaxation, viz

Consumption,	Bronchitis,
Asthma,	Whooping Cough,
Aphonia,	Cough,
Nervousness,	Mental Depression,
Neuralgia,	Epileptic Fits,
St. Vitus Dance,	Nervous Debility,
Chronic Diarrhœa,	Leucorrhœa,
Fever and Ague,	Marasmus,
Dyspepsia,	Diypthertic Prostration,

Interrupted and Feeble Action of the Heart.

Diseases produced by Overtaxing the Mind, by Grief or Anxiety, by Rapid Growth, by Child-bearing, by Insufficient Nourishment, by Residence in Hot Climates or Unhealthy Localities, by Excesses, or by any Irregularities of Life.

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13.	CROUP, Cough, Difficult Breathing	25
14.	SALT RHEUM, Erysipelas, Eruptions	25
15.	RHEUMATISM, Rheumatic Pains	25
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17.	PILES, Blind or Bleeding	50
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20.	WHOOPING COUGH, violent coughs	50
21.	ASTHMA, Oppressed Breathing	50
22.	EAR DISCHARGES, Impaired Hearing	50
23.	Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
24.	General Debility, Physical Weakness	50
25.	DROPSY and Scanty Secretions	50
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28.	NERVOUS DEBILITY, Seminal Weakness or involuntary disenarges	1 00
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31.	PAINFUL PERIODS, with Spasms	50
32.	DISEASE of HEART, Palpitation	1 00
33.	EPILEPSEY, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance	1 00
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LIVER COMPLAINTS,
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BECAUSE IT ACTS ON THE LIVER, THE BOWELS AND KIDNEYS AT THE SAME TIME.

Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develope in Kidney and Urinary diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Female disorders.

KIDNEY-WORT is a dry vegetable compound and can be sent by mail prepaid.

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Has Removed to No. 211 PENN AVENUE,
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suffering from the terrible effects of Seminal Weakness, and Loss of Sexual Power as the result of Self-abuse in youth, Sexual Excesses in maturer years, or other causes, producing Emissions, Nervousness, Pimples on the face, Cough, Indigestion, Loss of Memory, etc., rendering marriage improper or unhappy, are permanently cured in half the usual time and expense (where others have failed).

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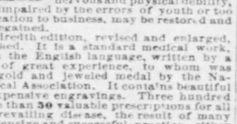

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OLD LOW PRICES!

And to convince all of the fact,

Please Read Carefully the Prices of Some.

Ladies' Bright Grain Shoes	$1 25
Children's Bright Grain Shoes, 8 to 11	85
Children's Bright Grain Button	1 00
Misses' Bright Grain Shoes	1 00
Misses' Bright Grain Button	1 20
Ladies' Bright Grain Button	1 50
Children's Red Top Boots, 7 to 9	85
Youths' Heavy Boots, 10 to 13	1 25
Boys' Heavy Boots, 1 to 5	1 65
Men's Heavy Boots	2 00
Men's Fine Calf Boots	2 50
Men's Heavy Calf Tap Sole Boots	2 75
Men's Fine Calf Sewed Boots	3 75
Men's A Calf Tap Sole Gaiters	1 75
Men's A Calf Buckle Alexis	1 50
Men's A Calf Congress Gaiters	1 25
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17th

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COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION CO.,

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FOREIGN.

The Queen's Speech and the Irish Question.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT AND THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

LONDON, February 5.—The weather today was fine. The Royal procession to the Parliament House took place in accordance with the program. The Queen arrived at the House of Lords ten minutes past two o'clock. Upon receiving a copy of the speech from Lord Cairns, Lord High Chancellor, Her Majesty handed it back to him and Lord Cairns then read the speech. The ceremony lasted fifteen minutes. The speech opened by reference to England's peaceful relations with foreign countries. Reference to the troubles in Afghanistan was then made as follows:

THE AFGHAN WAR.

At the close of your last session I expressed hope that the treaty of Gundamuk had happily terminated the war in Afghanistan. In conformity with its provisions, my envoy, with his retinue, was honorably received and entertained by the Ameer at Cabul. While engaged, however, in the exercise of their duty, he, and those connected with the embassy, were treacherously attacked by overwhelming numbers, and after an heroic defense, they were almost all massacred. An outrage so intolerable called for condign chastisement, and my troops, which, pursuant to the stipulations of treaty, either had withdrawn, or were withdrawing from the territories governed by the Ameer, were ordered to retrace their steps. Skill was exhibited in the rapid march upon Cabul, and in the advances upon the other lines of action, reflects the highest credit upon the officers and men of my British and native forces, whose bravery has shone with wonted lustre in every collision with the enemy. The abdication of the Ameer and the unsettled condition of the country, renders a recall of my troops impossible for the present, but the principle on which my Government has hitherto acted remains unchanged, and while determined to make the frontiers of my Indian Empire strong, I desire to be in friendly relations alike with those who may rule in Afghanistan, and with the people of that country."

IRELAND'S DISTRESS.

After speaking of the outbreak in Zululand, the Queen says of Ireland's distress: "My Lords and Gentlemen, the Commission which at the close of the session I informed you I had issued to inquire into the causes of the agricultural depression throughout the United Kingdom, is pursuing its labors. In the meantime the serious deficiency in the usual crops in some parts of Ireland has rendered necessary special precautions on the part of my Government to guard against calamities with which those districts were threatened. With this view, they have called upon the authorities charged with the duty of administering relief to make ample preparations for the distribution of food and fuel, should such steps become necessary, and they have also stimulated the employment of labor by advances on terms more liberal than those prescribed by the existing law. I feel assured you will give your sanction to the course which has been adopted, where it may have exceeded the power entrusted by Parliament to the executive of the Government. A proposal will be submitted to you for providing funds required for these exceptional advances on the security of property administered by the Church Temporalities Commissioners. I trust you will be able to resume the consideration of the criminal code, and of the improvement of the law of bankruptcy. Bills will be laid before you for enlarging the powers of owners of settled land, for consolidating and amending the lunacy laws, and for simplifying the practice of conveyancing. I commend to you these and other measures which may be submitted for your consideration, and I trust that the blessing of Almighty God will attend and direct your labors."

RECOLLECTIONS OF GEN. CASS.

The American Minister at Paris who was Equal to the Occasion.

[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

While on the subject of anecdotes of great men, allow me to narrate one of Gen. Cass, which more properly belonged to my article on Cass and the Quintuple treaty, published last week. After the defeat of that treaty by the intervention of the American minister at Paris, Lord Brougham denounced Gen. Cass by name in the English Parliament, because he defeated a secret treaty which would have given the British Government the right to search American vessels on the high seas. He branded Gen. Cass as the "very impersonation of mob hostility to England;" as one who, having been sent to maintain peace, and to reside at Paris for that purpose, after pacific relations had been established between France and America, did his best to break it, whether by the circulation of statements upon the question of international law, of which he (Gen. Cass) had no more conception than were the languages spoken in the moon, or by any other arguments of reason, for which he had no more capacity than he had for understanding legal points and differences." "For that purpose he was not above pandering to the worst mob feeling of the United States," and the mob feeling he characterized as composed of "a lawless set of rabble politicians of inferior caste and station"—as "a groveling, grounding set of politicians"—a "set of mere rabble, as contradistinguished from persons of property or respectability and of information," etc. It was because of such attacks that threats of mobbing Gen. Cass were made if he dared visit England, and was not mobbed.

On his returning to France, in crossing the channel between Dover and Calais, he remarked to a passenger that the English might brag as much as they pleased about their steamships, but they were not equal to ours. "For whom do you take me?" said the stranger. "For an American," was the reply. "I am an American, it is true, by birth, but I have cut the country, and wish to be considered an Englishman," said the passenger. "Indeed," said Gen. Cass, viewing the person with contempt; "America has lost much by your cut of the country!" They parted. Neither knew the name of the other. Some weeks after, Gen. Cass in the dusk of the evening was in his office when a visitor was announced. He recognized him as his late fellow-passenger on the steamship. After giving his name, the fellow said there was to be a presentation at court to the King, and he wished to get a ticket and an introduction. The General replied that very few tickets were given to each legation, and those given to him he must reserve for his fellow-countrymen. "You had better," he added, "apply to the British Minister." "But I am an American," said the visitor, "and that is the reason I apply to you." "It is true," replied Gen. Cass, "you are an American by birth, but you yourself told me, while crossing the channel, that you had cut your country, and wished to be considered an Englishman. If the English Minister considers you an Englishman he will give you a ticket. All I have will be given to those who, in heart, are American citizens." And then, and not until then, the fellow discovered in the farmer-like passenger on the steamship Gen. Cass, the American Minister to Paris. Whether he got a ticket from the English Minister or not is but a matter of conjecture."

WEARY OF LIFE.

A Man Shoots Himself at the Grave of His Wife.

Considerable excitement was created on Troy Hill, Allegheny, last evening about five o'clock by the attempt of a man named Streuch to take his life in the little old Presbyterian cemetery. It appears that he has not been able to get along harmoniously with his wife, and about six months ago he was sent to the City Home his own request. He was released the other day and is said to have made another attempt to live a peaceable life with his better half, but in this he failed again. He then engaged boarding at Geib's tavern, on Second street. Last evening he came home from work early and made his way to the cemetery. Here his first wife is buried, and laying down upon her grave he pulled out a small revolver, placed it in his mouth and fired. The report attracted the attention of a man who was passing close by, and he ran to the grave, where he found Streuch with blood flowing copiously from his mouth.

He was first removed to the lockup and then to the West Penn Hospital. The ball entered the flesh just above the lip causing a painful, but by no means serious wound. He had so far recovered as to be able to walk down Federal street with the officer, and when he was fully convinced that he would not die he seemed to be much disappointed. The reason for his rashness was no doubt domestic difficulties.

FOUR MILES ABOVE THE SEA.

Captain Whymper and Party Climb to the Summit of Chimborazo.

[From the Panama Star and Herald Jan. 28.]

A feat rarely attempted and still more rarely performed successfully, has just been accomplished by Ed. Whymper and the brothers Carrol, who passed through this city a short time ago *en route* to Ecuador. The following note, written by Mr. Whymper to Captain George R. Chamber's, H. B. M.'s Consul at Guayaquail, tells the story in brief. Further particulars, which will be looked for with great interest, will be published at an early date:

WRITTEN AT OUR THIRD CAMP ON CHIMBORAZO, 17,150 FEET ABOVE THE LEVEL OF THE SEA, Jan. 5, 1880.

After encamping on the mountain at from 13,800 to 17,150 feet above the sea for ten days, and after two attempts to climb it, we ascended Chimborazo yesterday. Left here at daybreak and returned at 8½ P. M. Difficulties were greater than I expected, owing to rarefaction of air, cold, wind, and robbery. Got one mereurial barometer in safety to the top. Temperature was eleven degrees Fahrenheit below freezing at summit; snow nevertheless like soup. Took five hours over the final thousand feet. One of the Carrols slightly frost bitten in feet, otherwise we are all right. There are two summits, and we ascended both. No crater; details will follow. We shall remain at this camp two or three days longer.

Popular report, if we remember aright, assigns to but two adventurous travellers, before Mr. Whymper's time, the honor of ascending to the summit of that magnificent mountain. The principal difficulty which all experienced was from the softness of the snow, which in many places had to be put to one side in order to allow the party to make their way through. Considering the temperature reported this is a somewhat curious fact. The non-existence of a crater on the Chimborazo, and no evidences of its volcanic character, as asserted by other explorers, is now established. The tradition that it is or was a volcano falls to the ground, for neither rent, fissure, nor gaping orifice, through which dread subterraneous furies could be let loose upon the world, is evident in its magnificent slopes and lofty crown. Smaller mountains in its neighborhood have displayed greater or less volcanic activity, but Chimborazo's snow-crowned head, raised thousands of feet above the clouds, remains calm, silent and undisturbed, like a giant guarding the "secret of the Andes."

[Chimborazo is in Ecuador, and ranks as sixth among the loftiest peaks of the Andes. Its elevation above the sea was ascertained by Humboldt to be 21,422 feet. It is surrounded by high table lands, above which it rises less than 12,000 feet. The form of the mountain is that of a truncated cone, and its appearance from the coast of the Pacific is peculiarly grand. Nearly two hundred miles distant it resembles an enormous semi-transparent dome, defined by the deep azure of the sky; dim, yet too decided in outline to be mistaken for a cloud. Its top is covered with perpetual snow. Its summit has probably never been reached before. In June, 1802, Humboldt and his companions made extraordinary exertions to reach its summit, and arrived within about 2,000 feet of that point, then believed to be the highest elevation ever attained by man. Here they planted their instruments upon a narrow ledge of porphyritic rock which projected from the vast field of unfathomed snow. A broad, impassable chasm prevented their further advance; besides which they felt in the extreme all the usual inconveniences of such high situations. They were enveloped in thick fogs and in an atmosphere of the most piercing cold. They breathed with difficulty, and blood burst from their eyes and lips. In December, 1831, J. B. Boussingault ascended still higher, reaching an elevation of 19,095 feet. If Captain Whymper has reached the summit of this gigantic mountain, he has undoubtedly performed a feat that no other man before him ever accomplished, and his account of the journey will be looked for with great interest.]

A DISASTROUS SLEIGH RIDE.

Nine Merry Young People Run Over by a Catawissa Train.

MILTON, PA., February 6.—A terrible accident occurred at West Milton, one quarter of a mile from here, across the river, last evening. As the 6:14 P. M. Catawissa accommodation train going East was about to cross Hoffman's crossing, within about one hundred and fifty yards of the depot, it ran into a two-horse sled, containing nine young ladies and gentlemen. Miss Sue Benage, who sat on the front seat, was instantly killed. John Shedle was fatally injured, his skull being fractured and left arm broken. He is now insensible, and there are no hopes of his recovery. Thomas Criswell sustains two severe flesh wounds above the left eye and on the left arm. The remaining six escaped unhurt. One of the horses was also killed and the other so badly hurt that he was shot. The young folks were in the height of merriment, on their way to the Sunday school teachers' institute, and heard no alarm whistle given by the coming train. Whether the engineer gave the proper signal or not is unknown. The people living about there, however, say that no one heard any signal. It is hardly possible, however, that some indication would not be given when both crossing a prominent country road and nearing a station.

Feeling in Allegheny County.

[Philadelphia Press of Saturday.]

A letter to the editor of the *Press* from one of the most intelligent and respectable citizens of Pittsburgh, dated 4th February, says: "The delegation to the State Convention has certainly most grossly misapprehended the sentiments of this city and county. My convictions are very strong that a popular vote in this county would result largely in favor of Blaine against General Grant, and while, so far as I can learn, there are none who would vote against the former if nominated, I have personal knowledge of many who have often expressed their purpose to vote against any third term candidate. Some will remain away from the polls; others openly say that they will vote for Bayard or Seymour if nominated by the Democracy. Were the feeling against third term as strong in any *doubtful State* as it is in Allegheny county it would be simple folly for the party to nominate General Grant, in my opinion."

ENGLISH and Scotch farmers and capitalists are making large purchases of land in Minnesota.

A BOOM FOR BLAINE.

Chester County Protesting Against Senator Cameron's Rule.

A New Convention Proposed by Those Opposed to One-Man Rule.

PHILADELPHIA, February 8.—A special to the *Times* from Westchester, says that on Saturday a large meeting was held in Horticultural Hall to protest against the action of the State Republican Convention. The call was plain and to the point and invited the attendance of "all Republicans who believe in an honest expression of the will of the people, who are opposed to the enforcement of the unit rule as a gag-law appliance; who detest the methods that have been used in our State Convention to foist upon the party a third-term candidate, and who believe it is time to throttle the one-man power in Pennsylvania politics." Shtriff McFarlan, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, presided. Chairman McFarlan, in opening the meeting, referred to the course of Judge Futhey, at Cincinnati, in 1876, and said it was a part of the duty of this meeting to ratify the action of the county delegates at Harrisburg. There should be free speech and no gag-law.

The following committee of five on resolutions was appointed: John A. Groff, ex-Associate Judge Hawley, John G. Held, Chief Burgess S. B. Wood and F. J. Painter. In their absence Mr. Pennypacker made his first speech, mildly outlining the object of the meeting. There were times, he said, when, as good Republicans, we must protest against the action of party conventions and party organizations. Now was the time to say whether we were to have a taird term candidate forced down our throats. In every county of the State were men fully persuaded that under no circumstances could the third term trimmph. This meeting was not here to disintegrate the party, but it was in the interest of true Republicans. The resolutions were then reported. They protest against a third term, declare adherence to the unwritten law of the Republic, request the district conference to give credentials to Gartside and Waddell, and commend the delegates from Chester county. The third resolution is as follows:

That a committee of five be appointed by the chairman of this meeting to confer with the Republicans of other counties in the State upon the propriety and necessity of calling a State Convention to take such action as will insure a fair and honest vote of the Pennsylvania delegation in the Chicago Convention.

The resolutions were adopted in spite of an earnest protest against them made by Mr. Darlington, who ridiculed the idea of holding a new convention.

A TERRIBLE CRIME.

A Young Man Ravishes and Then Shoots His Aunt.

He Tries Ineffectually to Kill Himself Also.

LONDONDERRY, N. H., February 8.—A fearful tragedy was enacted near this place yesterday, in which Mrs. Sarah, aged 33, wife of E. V. Dillingham, a respectable farmer, was the victim, and a nephew of her husband, Frank Dillingham, aged about twenty, was the criminal. Frank went to live with his uncle last April, and yesterday Mr. Dillingham went to Manchester, leaving his nephew at work near the house. During the afternoon William Wallace, a brother of Mrs. Dillingham, called to see his sister, and found the doors locked and the curtains drawn down. Supposing her to be asleep, he returned home. Soon after Frank called at the country store of David Barns, only about forty rods from the place of the tragedy, and called for Frank Barns, who came to the door, and young Dillingham said, "I have shot aunt Sarah." He was immediately taken into custody by persons in and about the store, who took him to Dillingham's house. Upon entering a fearful spectacle met their gaze. Mrs. Dillingham was lying on the floor in the front room on her back, with several garments thrown over her head and body. Upon examination they found a rope drawn tightly around her neck, her clothing was disarranged and her face purple from the severe choking produced by the rope. A bullet wound was discovered at the base of the skull, the bullet having passed through her brain. Physicians were immediately summoned, who pronounced the case fatal, and death momentarily expected. Frank says he was cleaning his revolver, which was accidentally discharged, but does not attempt to account for the rope around his aunt's neck, nor for the disordered condition of her underclothing. He says he went into the woods back of the house and tried to shoot himself with the same revolver, but failed through lack of courage or some other cause, though an ugly bullet hole was made in his forehead, the bullet penetrating the skull. Mrs. Dillingham, the victim of the terrible affair, is a comely, modest appearing young woman, very highly respected. The conclusion can hardly be avoided that the unfortunate woman was ravished either before or after the shooting.

AN HONEST SPEAKER.

The Value of an Incorruptible Man in the Speaker's Chair.

[New York Sun.]

The enormous swindles perpetrated in the so-called star service of the Post Office Department, denounced by every respectable Republican newspaper and manfully dragged to light by such Republican Congressmen as Gen. Hawley, do not appear to have shocked the nerves of the excellent Southern Democrats on the Post Office Committee. They admire the system, and gravely propose to extend and confirm it. The following is from the House proceedings of the 27th:

"WASHINGTON, January 27.—Mr. Cook (Dem., Ga.) from the Committee on Post Roads, reported back the bill declaring all roads and highways post routes, and authorizing the Postmaster-General to put postal service on all such routes when the public necessity may require it.

"Mr BLOUNT (Dem., Ga.,) rose to a point of order against the bill. Its purpose was to relieve the Postmaster-General of all restraint, and to allow him to put star route service wherever he pleased, and to increase that service to any amount.

"Mr. MONEY (Dem., Miss.,) contended that the bill made no appropriation, and therefore did not fall within the objection of the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BLOUNT.)

"Mr. SPEER (Dem., Ga.) argued that the point of order was not well taken. He declared himself in favor of the star service, which had been too long neglected.

"*The Speaker sustained the point of order*, and Mr. Cook then withdrew the bill to prevent its being sent to the Committee of the Whole."

Which shows how an honest and vigilant Speaker may defeat jobs, save the public money, and preserve the House over which he presides from deadly scandal, and the party he represents from fata reproach. The right man in the right place is of more importance than a partisan majority, as the Democrats will have ample opportunity to learn before the Presidential election. If Mr. Thurman and Mr. Bayard and Mr. Wallace and the other Senatorial meddlers had succeeded in defeating Mr. Randall for Speaker, how much do they now suppose would have been left of the Democratic party for the contest of 1880?

A Relic of Columbus.

The *Moniteur* of Martinique prints an interesting story about the finding of an anchor belonging to the ship upon which Christopher Columbus sailed an his third voyage of discovery to the New World. On the night of August 1, 1498, says the *Moniteur*, the small fleet has come to an anchor at the southwestern extremity of the Island of Trinidad, to which the navigator had given the name of Arenas Point. Washington Irving relates that Columbus, who was a very poor sleeper, suddenly heard a frightful noise, apparently coming from the south. Rushing on deck he saw rolling toward him a wave as huge as a mountain, which threatened to submerge the fleet. All hands thought their last hour had come; but the only damage sustained was the loss of one of the anchors of the Admiral's ship. The big wave was caused by the sudden swelling of one of the rivers that emety their waters into the Gulf of Paria, the existence of which was unknown to the discoverer. The incident is mentioned in the narative of the voyage bequeathed to us by Ferdinando, Columbus' son. This historical anchor has been found after all these centuries by Senor Agostino, the owner of Arenas Point. It weighs 1,100 pounds, and is of decidedly primitive form. Senor Agostino found it while making some excavations in his garden. This garden, upon careful measurement, appears to occupy the precise spot where rode the ships of the great mariner in 1498. The finder at first took the treasure trove for a Phonician anchor, but upon active examination he found the date of 1497 on the stock.

Emperor of China's Troubles.

The Emperor of China is just now in a serious difficulty. Young though he is, he has already to maintain some seventy women on his establishment in various capacities, and, like every other gentle man who has ladies under his protection, the duty devolves upon him of clothing them. This would be a comparatively easy task were the seventy fair ones of a reasonable turn of mind. But, unhappily for the peace of the brother of the Sun and Moon, their extravagance is pronounced to be beyond all bounds. Two hundred and fifty thousand taels, which is more than one-half of the land tax of the Empire, were expended last year in silk, satin, gauze, velvet, red and gilt paper, and pearls. It is said that one dress which is in possession of an Empress was covered last year with seed pearls worked in so peculiar a fashion as to have cost a fabulous sum. With respect to this robe there is trouble ahead. The Empress is aged, though the dress is new. If she die, according to custom, it must be burned, supposing it to be in her possession at the time of her demise. She refuses to part with it, and the idea of this wastefulness, coupled with the prospect of increased extravagance in the coming year, troubles the owner of the vermillion pencil exceedingly.

A Diplomatic Tiff.

[Washington Letter.]

Sir Edward Thornton is the senior in the service of the diplomatic corps, and is therefore entitled to precedence on all occasions of ceremony, the remainder of the corps follow in the order in which their credentials were received by this Government. Mr. Evarts gave a dinner to the diplomats the other day, and Sir Edward Thornton appeared to be absent when the procession was forming to march into the dining room. Madam Outrey, the wife of the French Minister (who is an American), insisted that his absence from the system of estimating rank by seniority ought to be dropped. Madam Dardon (whose husband represented the little republic of Guatemala, South America, and who stands next to Sir Edward Thornton in seniority) objected and there was a funny scene, Madam Dardon objecting to entering the dining room unless she could go first. After some high words between the women, Secretary Evarts, seeing the danger of serious international complications, interfered, and decided that the regular order of precedence should prevail, and the little South American came out ahead. The French legation is in a fever of chagrin and displeasure.

How They Propose to Attack the Tariff.

[Louisville Courier Journal.]

The protectionists are very anxious to have the subject of tariff revision referred to a special commission, the special commission to hold conferences with and be guided by the protected manufacturers. Such a commission would fool away several months, or perhaps years, of time, and then report that it would injure the manufacturers to revise, and that it is not advisable to do anything with the tariff. We protest against such a packed commission. Let Congressmen who favor a reduction of tariff duties to a revenue basis devote themselves to an assault of the tariff abuses one after another, and secure their abolition, as in the case of the quinine tax. Let them attack the salt tax, the steal tax, the paper tax and other obnoxious features, and in reducing them they will be performing a work of substantial value to the country.

Sleeping-Car Companies and Sleeping Passengers.

[Indiana Supreme Court.]

Sleeping-car companies are neither common carriers nor inn-keepers, but they are bound, like other bailees, to use ordinary care, which must be in proportion to the danger and, consequently greater in the night, while the passenger is asleep, than in the daytime. The fact that articles or money, lost or stolen from the passenger, when carried by him about his person or under his personal supervision, does not exonerate the sleeping-car company from the duty to use ordinary care in respect to them; but the right of recovery is limited to such articles as it is usual and proper for a traveller to carry about his person, and to such a reasonable amount of money as it may be proper for him to carry for travelling expenses.

What Should Not Happen.

[Harrisburg Patriot.]

There is some apprehension that the State trials in which Kemble, Salter and others are defendants on charges of corrupt solicitation of members of the Legislature, will take the shape of a contest between two rival railroad corporations. The apprehension arises from the fact that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was deeply interested in the riot losses bill for which the defendants are charged with having corrupily solicited votes in the Legislature, and from the additional fact that Mr. Gowen, the President of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, has volunteered as counsel for the prosecution. It is unfortunate for the ends of justice that such an impression should prevail, as there is great danger that the real issues will be obscured by the prejudice that will be engendered.

Two Organs

regulate first the stomach, second the liver; especially the first, so as to perform their functions perfectly, and you will remove at least nineteen-twentieths of all the ills that mankind is heir to, in this or any other climate. Hop Bitters is the only thing that will give perfectly healthy natural action to these two organs. 5

THE Kingdom of Siam is to be connected with the telegraphic system of the world.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

Judge Acheson's Opinion Relative to Store Orders.

They Do Not Constitute a Wages Lien.

In the United States District Court Judge Acheson yesterday delivered an opinion on a case which has never before come up for adjudication in this State, and is, therefore, of unusual importance. The case was the Erie Rolling Mill Company, bankrupt. Rule to show cause why the claims of parties holding certificates of indebtedness issued to operatives on account of their wages, should not be paid as preferred claims. Following is a synopsis of Judge Acheson's opinion:

Section 5,101 of the Revised Statutes gives priority to "wages due to any operative * * * to any amount not exceeding $50 for labor performed within six months next preceding the first publication of the notice of proceedings in bankruptcy." The Pennsylvania act of Assembly of the 9th of April, 1872, (Pur. 1,464) provides that all moneys that may be due, or hereafter become due, for labor and services "rendered by any miner, machinist, laborer or clerk, for any period not exceeding six months immediately preceding the sale or transfer of any manufactory, &c.," shall be a lien thereon and preferred in the distribution of the proceeds of the sale thereof, no such preferred claim to exceed $200.

The petitioners, H. V. Claus and Julius Heffner, claim the benefit of the above statutory provisions. The assignee refuses to recognize the validity of the claim, and the Court is asked for an order directing payment of the claims.

The Erie Rolling Mill Company, a short time before going into bankruptcy, issued orders to operatives upon different stores for goods in payment of wages. A specimen of these orders was included in the opinion. The petitioners each had a number of these orders, which they had filled. It is not pretended that they themselves were laborers, then can they be regarded as assignees of the operatives, or stand in their shoes by substitution? On this point the Judge says:

"It is certain that the petitioners have no formal assignment of their claims, and there is nothing to show that the operatives intended to assign them. Such intention, it seems to me, is not to be presumed. To keep such liens alive in favor of parties paying the orders might be highly prejudicial to the laborers. For these orders, in the hands of the merchant paying them, if still alive, might come in competition with the claims of the laborers themselves or preferences under the law. In my judgment the true view of the case is this: that when the petitioners paid the orders in question, by furnishing goods to the operatives, the labor claims were extinguished, and the Erie Rolling Mill Company became debtor to the petitioners respectively for the amount of goods furnished to the operatives pursuant to said orders." Rule dismissed.

PRESIDENTIAL STRAWS.

Reports From Forty-four Districts in Ohio and Indiana.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* has interviews with twenty-six points in Ohio, giving names and counties, which summarize as follows:

Democrats.		*Republicans.*	
Thurman	485	Sherman	266
Tilden	341	Blaine	513
Hendricks	128	Grant	268
Seymour	77	Hayes	82
Bayard	23	Garfield	74
Hancock	19	Washburne	14
Ewing	19	Nominee	41
Pendleton	13	No choice	70
Nominee	70		
No choice	123		

The following is a recapitulation from eighteen districts in Indiana:

Democrats.		*Republicans.*	
Hendricks	826	Blaine	628
Tilden	129	Sherman	257
Seymour	72	Grant	244
Bayard	23	Hayes	29
Hancock	22	Washburne	14
Thurman	21	Nominee	29
Nominee	25	No choice	25
No choice	33		

Commenting on these figures, the *Enquirer* says:

Mr. Hendricks is much stronger in Indiana than is Mr. Thurman in Ohio. Thurman has something more than one-third of his party in Ohio; Hendricks has the support of about three-fourths of the Democrats of Indiana. This proportion may change as the data increase, but it will not be reversed. Our reports also showed that while Hendricks was the first choice of 128 Democrats in Ohio, Thurman was the first choice of but 21 Democrats in Indiana, in the number reported respectively. We are not making the facts; we are reporting them.

The most significant fact revealed by these interviews is that Tilden is the second choice of the Democrats in both Ohio and Indiana. Ohio and Indiana have each a candidate, but Tilden is the second choice of the Democrats in each of these States. In Ohio Mr. Tilden follows close behind Thurman. Thurman scored 485 points, Tilden 341.

PITTSBURGH CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

Remarkable Success.

100 Lessons in Music for $12 50.

The Pittsburgh Conservatory of Music, connected with the Pittsburgh Female College, is enjoying a wonderful measure of prosperity. Nearly fifty new pupils entered on Monday, and others have come each succeeding day. Superior facilities are afforded for broad and generous culture in music, at exceedingly low rates. One hundred full lessons are given for twelve and a half dollars. The methods pursued are the same as those of the best conservatories of Europe. One or two additional teachers will probably be employed at an early day.

A nice room has been fitted up for the especial accommodation of those who are compelled to wait for the different lessons. For full particulars call at the College, or address Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Cross Eyes.

Few regular physicians would undertake to straighten crooked or crossed eyes. Quacks never do. It might be well to cease the cry of humbug and investigate before it is too late. Daniel Griffiths, aged twenty-six years, Bridge House, Second avenue, this city, had crooked eyes for twenty years; were very much turned out and the sight greatly impaired. Dr. Hartman operated on them last Monday and a more perfect success we have never witnessed. It is unnecessary to say that Mr. Griffiths is pleased beyond expression. Mr. James McClellan, fifty-three years of age, South Side, employed in Singer & Nimick's Steel Works, has been a sufferer from crooked eyes for many years. They were very much crossed, which had impaired the sight. Dr. Hartman straightened them in a minute. He says the moment's pain is as nothing when compared with the result.

Miss Barbara Heckman, 79 Spring Garden avenue, Allegheny City, whose eyes were very much turned in toward the nose nearly all her life, called on Dr. Hartman at the Seventh Avenue Hotel yesterday (Sunday) afternoon, and in less time than we can write it they were both perfectly straight. Her happiness and the rejoicings of her mother and brother, who had accompanied her, can well be imagined. We have used the foregoing names by permission.

Dr. Hartman will remain ten days longer.

TWO PICTURES.

1875—'76.

Resolved, That we declare a firm and unqualified adherence to the unwritten law of the Republic, which wisely, and under the sanction of the most venerable examples, limits the Presidential service of any citizen to two terms; and we, the Republicans of Pennsylvania, in recognition of this law, are unalterably opposed to the election to the Presidency of any person for a third term.—*Republican State Conventions, 1875-'76.*

1880.

Resolved, That the delegates elected to the Republican National Convention from this State are hereby instructed to support General U. S. Grant for the Presidential nomination (FOR A THIRD TERM) and to vote as a unit on that and all questions that may come before the convention.—*Republican State Convention, 1880.*

Condition of the State Finances.

State Treasurer Noyes' report for 1879 shows that the total receipts during the year up to November 30, 1879, were $8,433,845,16 and the total payments for the same time $6,529,063 24. After giving the public debt statement as published last month the State Treasurer concludes: "It is greatly to be regretted that the receipts for the past year have been but little in excess of the estimates made in my report to the last Legislature, and that the expenditures have been somewhat greater. The Revenue bill, passed at the last session, has, up to this date, failed to increase the receipts of the Treasury. No material reduction of the deficits in the Treasury that has for several years existed has come from this source during this year, but the situation remains nearly the same as in the past, a deficit in round numbers of $1,750,000. It is hoped, however, that there is a better outlook in the future. The marked revival in business during the last few months has highly appreciated the value of corporation stocks and gross receipts of transportation companies and stimulated activity in the mining of coal by corporations. This, it is fair to presume, will materially increase the coming year. Added to this will be the saving of some $600,000 by reason of no session of the Legislature the coming winter. These will, it is believed, place this department in a much more favorable condition than it has been in for some time in the past. It is to be hoped that the future legislatures will see the importance of keeping the appropriation within the amount of the receipts in the Treasury, and thus avoid the disgrace of having this grand old Commonwealth in a condition of being unable to pay all legal demands upon it.

Money and Cheek in Politics.

[Boston Post.]

The power of wealth in politics is well illustrated in Don Cameron. He never made but one speech, and that was only two minutes long. What he has done, or can do, is attributable solely to the length of his purse, and the Cameronian style of doing things.

IF THIS SHOULD MEET THE EYE of any one suffering from Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, or any Pulmonary Affection, we would refer them to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, which will, in all cases, afford speedy relief, and in most, effect a speedy cure. MWS

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

Celebrated American

WORM SPECIFIC

OR

VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper. —:o:—

DR. C. McLANE'S

LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Insist upon having the genuine Dr. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5, Free. Address—STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. (my24:lyW

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HEALTH IS WEALTH.

Health of Body is Wealth of Mind.

Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent.

Pure blood makes sound flesh, strong bone and a clear skin. If you would have your flesh firm, your bones sound, without caries, and your complexion fair, use RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

A GRATEFUL RECOGNITION.

"To cure a CHRONIC OR LONG STANDING DISEASE is truly a victory in the healing art; that reasoning power that clearly discerns DEFECT and supplies a remedy; that restores step by step —by degrees—the body which has been slowly attacked and weakened by an insidious disease, not only commands our respect but deserves our gratitude. Dr. Radway has furnished mankind with that wonderful remedy, RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, which accomplishes this result, and suffering humanity, who drag out an existence of pain and disease, through long days and long nights, owe him their gratitude."—*Medical Messenger.*

FALSE AND TRUE.

We extract from Dr. Radway's "Treatise on Disease and Its Cure," as follows:

LIST OF DISEASES CURED BY

Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent

Chronic Skin Diseases, Caries of the Bone, Humors in the Blood, Scrofulous Diseases, Bad or Unnatural Habit of Body, Syphilis and Venereal, Fever Sores, Chronic or Old Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Rickets, White Swelling, Scald Head, Uterine Affections, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, Nodes, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Pimples and Blotches, Tumors, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Consumption, Gravel and Calculous Deposits, and varieties of the above complaints to which sometimes are given specious names.

We assert that there is no known remedy that possesses the curative power over these diseases that RADWAY'S RESOLVENT furnishes. It cures step by step, surely, from the foundation, and restores the injured parts to their sound condition. **The wastes of the body are stopped and healthy blood is supplied to the system**, from which new material is formed. This is the first corrective power of RADWAY'S RESOLVENT.

In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the SARSAPARILLIAN will resolve away those deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic, Scrofulus or Syphilitic diseases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is inactive, if not arrested and driven from the blood, it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the SARSAPARILLIAN makes the patient "feel better" very soon you will grow better and increase in health, strength and flesh.

OVARIAN TUMORS.

The removal of these tumors by RADWAY'S RESOLVENT is now so certainly established that what was once considered almost miraculous is now a common recognized fact by all parties. Witness the cases of Hannah F. Knapp, Mrs. C. Krapf, Mrs. J. H. Jolly and Mrs. P. D. Hendrix, published in our Almanac for 1879; also that of Mrs. C. S. Bibbins, in the present edition of our "False and True."

Space forbids our making particular reference to the various cases of chronic diseases reached by our SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT. Invalids and their friends must consult our writings if they wish to obtain an idea of the promise and potency of R. R. R. Remedies.

One Dollar per Bottle.

MINUTE REMEDY.

Only requires **minutes**, not **hours**, to relieve pain and cure acute disease.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,

In from one to twenty minutes, never fails to relieve PAIN with one thorough application. No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, Frost Bites, Bruises, Summer Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Sprains, Pains in the Chest, Back or Limbs, are instantly relieved.

**FEVER AND AG

MINERS AND COKERS.

The Position of Affairs Up to a Late Hour Last Night.

What Secretary Jones Has to Say—A Dispatch from Mr. Jones.

The agitation among the coal miners still continues. While many of the men have returned to work, there is yet a sufficient number who refuse to accept the terms of the operators, and these are putting forth the most strenuous efforts to induce those who are at work to keep up the strike. The operators claim, however, that the men at work cannot either be coaxed or forced to adhere to the Jones faction, as they are heartily tired of the management of the Miners' Secretary. With this belief prevalent among the operators, they feel that the end of all trouble is near. The following pits were at work yesterday on the Pan Handle:

Midway, Crawford & Co.; Walnut Hill, T. B. Robbins; Primrose, Robbins; Willow Grove, Robbins; Laurel Hill, Reed & Co.; Briar Hill, J. D. Santers; Oak Ridge, Oak Ridge Coal Company; Camp Hill, Steen & Son; Mansfield Coal & Coke Company. In Chartiers Valley the Glendale, Gregg & Co., Nixons, C. V. Coal Co., Summer Hill, Bower Hill & Allison mines were also at work, and the Ft. Pitt, Pittsburgh, Cherry and National works are also reported under full headway.

It is authoritatively stated that there are forty-five miners at work at the Mansfield Coal Company's mines, and seventy-two miners at Camp Hill mines, operated by Steen & Sons. At the latter works the firm have been turning a large number of miners away daily who have asked for work.

WHAT SECRETARY JONES SAYS.

Secretary Jones of the Miners' Association, arrived in the city yesterday from Mansfield, and confidently stated that the miners would stick together and all quit work unless "the demands of the strikers were complied with. He denies that any other than pursuasive means were used by the strikers to influence those at work to quit, and says that the reports on this subject have been greatly exaggerated. He holds that the strikers have a right to use such means, and says that nothing short of an injunction order from the Court will prevent them from doing so. If the Court should say that such means are unlawful, the strikers will willingly submit; otherwise they will not. Mr. Jones returned to Willow Grove mines yesterday afternoon, and before leaving stated that the men will march there as much as they please, and that nobody will prevent them from doing this or any other lawful thing. He expressed himself as regretting the prominence this strike had given his name, and said that he was being regarded as little better than a Mollie Maguire. As far as responsibility was concerned he claimed he was blameless, as he was simply carrying out the instructions of the miners.

At a late hour last night the following dispatch was received from D. E. Jones, the Secretary of the miners, dated at McDonald, on the Pan Handle road:

"All mines to Midway have joined the strikers. They are in camp at Midway, and will remain there until all miners join the strikers. All orderly and in good humor."

THE COKERS.

A telegram was received in the city yesterday afternoon announcing that Messers. A. A. Hutchinson & Bro's. men had returned to work at the old rates. It was also stated last evening that the workmen of Brown & Co., and those of Frick & Co., had gave up the strike. A leading coke manufacturer stated yesterday, that the strike in the coke regions will be overcome in a few days. The same gentleman said that he had many applications for employment in place of the strikers, that a majority of the mines resumed work the past two days and by the beginning of next week all will be in operation again. He further stated that the men have been receiving such high wages that they cannot afford to lay idle, and that they only struck because they thought they could get almost anything they asked. A great many, therefore, are returning to work, while there are others with whom the manufacturers will have nothing further to do. The firm of H. C. Frick & Co. are now building five hundred ovens and about one hundred and fifty tenement houses at Morewood, near Mt. Pleasant. They intend to fill these houses with entirely new men, and have ordered Belgians for most of them. They are receiving all the foreigners who make application for work, and desire to have it understood that they have not asked them to work for less wages than they have been paying heretofore.

A Sad Marriage.

The residence of Postmaster Anderson at Hazelwood, in the Twenty-third ward, was the scene Monday of a solemn and impressive ceremony. This was the marriage of his daughter, Miss Minnie Anderson, in the last stages of a protracted illness, and from which no hope of recovery is entertained, to Mr. Samuel H. Church, of Hazelwood. Miss Anderson was prostrated some four months ago by a violent attack of pneumonia, which developed other forms of lung disease in which she has lingered in a very low state for several weeks. A few days ago her recovery was pronounced hopeless, and the young lady yesterday being informed of her condition, received the intelligence with resignation and fortitude, and stated she had realized it for the past two days. She requested of her parents that her marriage with Mr. Church, to whom she had been affianced for a year prior to her illness, should be solemnized. Her request was complied with, and at noon yesterday, Miss Anderson and Mr. Church were married by Rev. Joseph King of Allegheny City, the young lady making the responses from the dying bed. Miss Anderson has always been a great favorite of all classes, but especially of the young people at Hazelwood, and there is universal regret and mourning over her sad situation. She is about twenty years of age, intelligent and accomplished, and posessed of lovable traits of character, which it was her nature to illustrate by kindly and generous action to all who had interconrse with her.

Horrible Attempt at Suicide.

LOUISVILLE, KY., February 11.—Mrs. Ellen Fitzgerald, a woman aged forty years, committed suicide to-day by setting fire to her underclothes with a match. She was discovered in the yard with fire raging all over her body, praying for mercy. Her body was burned to a crisp from head to feet, and her hair almost all singed off. She cannot recover. She has been insane for several years, and the deed was committed while in a fit of depression.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, have felt his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human sufferings, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. SHERAR, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y. oct4:131Wcow

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, February 11, 1880.

CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT.

The following is the Clearing House statement for to-day:

Balances	$ 168,698 47
Exchanges	835,826 39

Railroad Stocks.

The following quotations of yesterday's closing board have been furnished us by George I. Whitney, broker, No. 16 Sixth street.

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Railroad	52¼	52¼
Reading	22½	22⅝
P., T. & B	20⅜	20½
Lehigh Valley	51¾	52
U. Co.'s N. J	156½	156½
Central Transportation Co	47	.....
A. V. R. R. 7:30's	117½	.....
P. C. & St. L. Bonds	112¾	.....
Northern Pacific	22¾	22⅞
Do preferred	55¼	56
Lehigh Navigation Co	36¼	36⅜
Philadelphia & Erie	17¾	18
Northern Central	32¾	33½
Hestonville	23¾	24

[By Associated Press.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, February 11.—Governments generally firm. Railroad bonds strong and buoyant, especially for Erie and Iron Mountain issues. State securities dull.

The stock market was very irregular and unsettled early in the day. Prices advanced ¼ to 1⅝ per cent. before the first call, the latter Iron Mountain. Subsequently, there was a decline of ¼ to 2½ per cent., Indiana, Bloomington & Western leading the downward movement. After the second call a buoyant feeling prevailed, and, under large purchases, there was a general advance of ¼ to 2 per cent. The features of the market were Erie, the coal shares and Southwestern stocks. The rise in Erie was due to the announcement that the contract between the Erie and New York Central roads, for a division of the New England traffic, had been signed, and that Erie is to receive 50 per cent. of the New England business. It is stated that arrangements are nearly completed by which the Erie, Reading and New Jersey Central roads will soon receive largely increased oil traffic.

The *Post* says the Secretary of the Treasury accepts nearly if not quite, eleven millions of bonds, which assures an easy money market for some time to come.

St. Louis & San Francisco earnings show an increase of $46,000 for the first week in February, and New York Central show an increase of $1,539,657 for the first four months of the fiscal year.

Transactions aggregated 326,000 shares, of which 4,000 were C. C. & I. C., 22,000 Lackawanna, 87,000 Erie, 5,000 St. Joe, 32,000 Kansas & Texas, 14,000 Lake Shore, 3,000 Lake Erie & Western, 18,000 Iron Mountain, 6,000 Michigan Central, 11,000 Northwest, 6,000 Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis, which closed at 87½; 12,000 New Jersey Central, 2,400 Northern Pacific, 6,000 Ohios, 4,500 Pacific Mail, 6,000 Reading, 13,000 St. Paul, 2,100 St. Louis & San Francisco, 31,000 Wabash & Pacific, 2,400 Western Union, and 1,200 Union Pacific.

Close—Money easy at 5@6 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@5½ per cent. Sterling exchange weak at 482½. Sight exchange 485¼.

GOVERNMENTS.

1881 coupons	105½	New 4s coupons	106
New 5s coupons	103½	Pacific 6s of 1895	123½
New 4½s coupons	108⅝		

STATE BONDS.

Louisiana 7¾s	48¼	Virginia 6s	25
Missouri 6s	108	Virginia 6s new	20
St. Jos	106½	Consols	95
Tennessee 6s	37	Deferred	10⅜
Tennessee 6s new	34		

STOCKS.

Rock Island	149¾	Iron Mountain	58⅜
Panama	181	St. L. & San F.	42½
Fort Wayne	115	Do. preferred	64⅞
C. & P.	110¾	First	75
Illinois Central	105¾	C. St. L. & N. O.	29
B. & Q	144¾	Kan. & Tex	46⅛
C. & A	107¾	Union Pacific	92⅜
Do. preferred	120	Kansas Pacific	92
N. Y. Central	151¾	N. Pacific	32½
Harlem	160	Do. preferred	55½
Lake Shore	103¾	Louisville & N	121
Can. Southern	68¾	Houston & Texas	73¾
Michigan Central	89⅞	W. U. Tel	103⅜
Erie	47¾	A. & P. Tel	42
Do. preferred	71¾	Pacific Mail	49
N. W. C	89¾	Little Pittsburgh	24⅞
Do. preferred	103¼	Reading	65⅞
St. Paul	78¼	Adams Ex	109
Do. preferred	102	Fargo Ex	102⅜
St. P. & Min	50	American Ex	96⅜
St. P. & S. City	98¾	U. S. Express	46
Do. preferred	75⅞	Quicksilver	20⅜
Del. & Lack	84½	Do. preferred	64
Morris & Essex	103	Leadville	3½
N. J. Central	81⅞	Central Pacific	110⅜
Del. & Hudson	112	Union Firsts	110
O. & M	29½	Land Grants	113
Do. preferred	67	Sinking Funds	118¾
Chesapeake & O	21¾	Lehigh Wilkes	113
Mobile & O	23⅜	St. P. & S. C. First	100⅜
C. & A	75	C. C. & I. C. First	93½
C. C. & I. C	21¾	Erie seconds	91⅝
B. C. R. & N	50	Central Arizona	10½
A. & T. H	24	Caribou	4¾
Do preferred	62	Excelsior	....
W. St. L. & P	44¾	Homestake	57
Do. preferred	69½	Ontario	58¾
H. & St. Joe	39½	Standard	29½
Do. preferred	70¼	Lake Erie Western	34½

Boston Copper Stocks.

Calumet & Hecla	246	Pewabec	66½
Copper Falls	15¾	Quincy	44
Franklin	47¼	Ridge	9½

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, February 11.—Consols for money 97 15-16; account. ..... Railroad bonds—Illinois Central, 107½; Pennsylvania Central, 52½; Erie, 48⅝; do. seconds, 93½; Reading, 33⅝.

United States bonds—New 6s, 105½; 4½s, 111¼; 4s, 109¾.

Linseed oil, 27s@27 5d.

Turpentine 32s@32s 6d.

PARIS, February 11.—Rentes, 82f 15c.

ANTWERP, February 11.—Refined petroleum, 18¼f.

LIVERPOOL, February 11.—Cotton is dull at 7⅝@7 9-16d; sales, 18,000 bales; speculation and export 3,000 bales; American, 13,000.

American lard, 39s.

Fine American cheese 36s.

Refined petroleum 6¾s.

British Grain Trade.

LONDON, February 10.—The *Mark Lane Express* says: "The frost has disappeared and the weather been showery since Saturday. Some little progress has been made with field work, which is still behind hand in some districts. The land, however, is now in good workable condition. Reports relative to winter sown wheat are favorable in those districts where it has appeared above the surface. The damp weather is unfavorable to threshing, and really dry samples are practically unobtainable. Even fair average lots are rare. Trade both at Mark Lane and in the country has been exceedingly dull. In consequence of this and of bad condition millers would scarcely look at English wheat. Last Monday a decline of 1s to 2s per quarter was quoted even on best parcels, the provincial markets following suit. Dense fogs also seriously interfered with business in London. The import of foreign wheat into London has been moderate, but at Liverpool arrivals were liberal. Last Monday's decline of 1s per quarter has not been recovered, as the consumptive demand is very small, but there has been no further reduction. Oats are depressed in consequence of large imports. Maize steady owing chiefly to its scarcity. As regards speculation for a rise in America, taking into consideration the fact that of American wheat the surplus is not much if anything in excess of Europe's needs, it is quite probable that prices may eventually adjust themselves without great rise or great fall in America, but at present the question seems to be simply who can hold out the longest. The arrivals at ports of call have been considerable. Though red winter wheats were very scarce there was a great depression early in the week, but since then, owing to advance in America and large quantity of wheat taken from coast for continental ports, prices advanced 6d to 1s shilling per quarter, with more demand both for United Kingdom and continent. There was a fair inquiry for maize at an advance of about 6d per quarter. Buyers show no disposition to enter into the forward business either for wheat or maize. Sales of English wheat last week 37,315 quarters, at 44s 2d per quarter, against 63,738 quarters at 38s 1d for corresponding week last year. Imports into the United Kingdom 1,009,439 hundredweights wheat, and 168,663 hundredweights flour.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, PITTSBURGH, February 11.

Not much can be said about the general markets to-day. Trade continues active, exceedingly so in groceries and flour, and prices are unchanged.

Following are the ruling quotations at which wholesale transactions were effected to-day:

Produce and Dairy Products.

APPLES—Fancy, $3 25@3 75; choice, $2 25@2 50; medium, $1 25@1 50.

APPLE BUTTER—40@45c ₱ gallon.

BEANS—Prime white navy, $1 55@1 60; medium, $1 40@1 50; mixed, $1 25@1 30.

BUTTER—Creamery, 28@32c; choice roll, 26@28c; solid packed, 20@24c; common to medium, 8@14c.

CIDER—Common, $4 00@5 00; sweet, $5 00@6 00; crab, $7 00@8 00 ₱ barrel.

CRANBERRIES—$3 00@3 25 per bushel; $8 50@10 00 per barrel.

CHEESE—Sweitzer, 11½@12¼c, prime Ohio factory, 13¾@14c; jobbing, 14@14½c wholesale; New York Goshen, 15c jobbing; 14¼@14½c at wholesale; Limberger, 11@12c; Young America, 16c.

DRIED FRUITS—Peaches (halves) 8@9c; prime peeled do., 14@16c; sliced apples, 8@10c; new quarters, 6@7c; raspberries, 28@30c; blackberries, 8@9c; evaporated dried peaches, 12@15c; new dried sweet corn, 7½@8c ₱ lb; new dried green peas, $1 90@2 10 ₱ bushel.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, in barrels, 16@17c; in cases, 17c.

HONEY—California, 17@18c; York State, 20@22c; new domestic, 17@18c; strained, 8@10c.

POTATOES—Choice Early Rose, 45@50c; ₱ bushel; peachblows, 55c; peerless, 45@50c, in bulk on track; Baltimore sweets, $2 25 ₱ bbl; Jersey sweets, $4 00@4 25.

POULTRY—Live chickens, 45@50c; dressed chickens, 11@12c; ducks, 10@12c; turkeys, 13@14c; geese, 80c@$1 00 per pair; live turkeys, 9@10c.

SEEDS—Clover, $5 00@5 50 ₱ bushel; timothy, $3 00@3 25 for Western.

VEGETABLES—Cabbage, $4 00@7 00 per 100 head; onions, $4 50@5 00 ₱ bbl.

HOMINY—$3 60@3 75.

TALLOW—City, 7c; country, 6c.

VINEGAR—Prime city, 11@13c; choice malt and wine, 25@30c; country, 10@13c

Groceries.

Green Coffees. Per lb.		Teas.	
Fancy Rio	19	Young Hyson	25@21 00
Choice Rio	18	Gunpowder	35@1 00
Prime Rio	17	Imperial	25@
Good Rio	16	Japan	30@ 75
Ordinary Rio	13	Oolong	28@ 80
Java	25 @28	Souchong	25@ 75
Roasted Coffees.		*Manufactured Tobacco.*	
In papers	18 @20½	Sind bud's brt	48@50
In bulk	19	do do mahog'y	45@50
Lower grades	15 @17	do do dark	36@48
Java, in pa'rs	29 @30	Louisville ma'y	48@50
Java, in bulk	27 @29	Richmond br'ds	40@45
Sugars.		Bgh't Cavendish	50@
Standard A	9¾@ 9¾	do twist	52@56
Prairie B	8¾@ 9	Natural Leaf	48@58
Ex. C	8¾@ 9¼	Fine Cut	34@40
Refined yel	8¼@ 8¾	Cut and dry	24@25
New Orleans	8 @ 8½	Gau'ltd sm'g's	38@48
Granulated	9¾@10	*N. O. Molasses.*	
Powdered	10¼	Choice	58
Crushed	10¼	Strictly prime	55
Cut loaf	10⅝	Prime	50
Syrups.		Centrifugal	45
Choice maple fv'd	.42	*Soda.*	
Prime " "	.40	Bi-Carb, k'gs	4¼
Choice sugar syrup	.40	do as'td pa'rs	6
Prime " "	.38	do " ¼ "	6¾
Good " "	.35	Sol. soda, k'gs	2
Good molasses "	.33	*Candles.*	
Spices (whole.)		Star, full w'ht	13 @13½
Cloves	48 @50	Stearine ₱ set	11
Allspice	18 @	Mould ₱ set	11
Cassia	26 @28	*Rice.*	
Pepper	18 @16½	Rangoon	6¼@6¾
Nutmeg	95 @1 00	Carolina	7½@8
Starch.		*Salt.*	
Gloss	8¼@ 7¾	No. 1, per bbl	$1 55
Corn starch	6 @ 8½	Extra " "	1 65
		Dairy " "	1 75

Flour, Grain and Feed.

FLOUR—Extra family $6 50@6 75; choice red, $6 75@7 00; fancy family, $7 00@7 25; fancy St. Louis $7 75@8 25; patents $8 50@9 50; XX bakers $6 75@7 00; XXX bakers $7 00@7 25; low grade $3 75@5 25. Rye flour $5 25@5 50. Buckwheat flour $2 25@2 50 ₱ cwt.

WHEAT—Choice red winter, No. 1, $1 33@1 35; amber and mixed $1 31@1 32; rejected 93c@$1 03.

CORN—Yellow shelled 49@51c; mixed 48@50c; yellow ear 51@53c.

OATS—Prime white 44@44½c; mixed do 43c.

BARLEY—Northwestern spring 9 5@$1; 85c: medium 80@85c; stained 70@75c; prime fall 95c@$1 00; barley malt $1 00@1 10; rye malt 90@92c.

OATMEAL—Fancy brands $7 50@7 75 in barrels; kegs $4 00@4 25; standard brands $6 50 in barrels, $3 25 in half barrels.

CORNMEAL—60@65c ₱ bushel.

HAY—Prime, from country wagon, $18 00@22 00 ₱ ton; prime timothy, baled, $17 00@18 00; upland prairie $15 00@15 50.

MILL FEED—Bran $14 00@16 00 ₱ ton; white middlings $21 00@22 00; coarse do, $17 00@18 00; chopped feed $20 00@21 00; cornmeal $20 00@22 00 ₱ ton.

OAT STRAW—$15 00@16 00.

Provisions.

	Plain.	
Extra S. C. hams, 18 lbs. and over		9¾
Do. do. 14 to 18 lbs		10¼
Do. do. 14 lbs and under		10½
Extra S. C. shoulders		8¾
Breakfast bacon, extra sugar cured		8¾
Dried beef, extra sugar cured, in sets		11
Do. knuckles and rounds		10
Do. all flats		10
Beef tongues ₱ dozen		$ 6 00
Bacon, shoulders		5½
Do. short rib sides		8
Do. clear sides		8¼
Mess pork, ₱ bbl		13 50
Do. short cut, family, 40 to 45 pieces in bbl		13 50
Lard, refined, summer use, tierces		8½
Do. do. in half bbls		8¾
Do. do. in buckets		9½
Do. do. 5-lb pails, 60 lbs in case		10¼
Do. do. 5-lb pails, 50 lbs in case		10
Do. do. 5-lb pails, 60 lbs in case		9½
Do. do. 10-lb pails, 60 lbs in case		9½
Ham sausage, loose, any quantity		7¼

Foreign Fruits, Provisions, Woodenware, &c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins $2 50; London layers, new, $3 00; Muscatels, new, $2 75; mat raisins, $5 00 ₱ mat; new Valentia raisins, 8¼c ₱ lb; Sultanas, 12c; dates, 7½c ₱ lb; currants, 7c; citron, 22c; prunes, 8¼c. Almonds—Languedoc, 24c; do shelled, 40c; do Sicily 40c; do Iwica, 22c. Walnuts—Naples, 16c; Sicily filberts, 12½c. Smyrna figs, new, 18c; Brazil nuts, 11c; Maccaroni, 9@18c. Tapioca, 8c; Oranges, ₱ case, $8 50; Oranges ₱ box, Florida, $6 00. Lemons—repacked, $6 50; Cocoanuts, $4 50@6 00 ₱ 100.

CANNED GOODS—Green peas, 2-lb cans ₱ doz., 90c@$1 80; raspberries, do, $1 50; strawberries, do, $1 90; gooseberries, $1 40; pineapples, $1 40@1 75; blackberries, $1 40; peaches, 3 lb cans ₱ dozen, $1 90@2 25; tomatoes, do, $1 45; corn, do, $1 30@2 10.

BROOMS—No. 1 hurl, per doz, $1 75; No. 2 do, $2 00; No. 3 do, $2 25; No. 4 do, $2 50; No. 5 do, $2 75, No. 6 do, $3 00; No. 3 carpet, $3 25; No. 4 do, $3 50; No. 5 do, $3 75; No. 3 parlor, $4 00; No. 4 do, $4 25; hotel brooms, $3 50@4 50; cane $3 50@4 50; hearth, $1 00@1 50; whisps, plain, $1 25@1 75; whisps, fancy, $1 50@2 00.

WOODENWARE—The following are jobbers' rates: No. 1 tubs ₱ doz, $8 50; No. 2 tubs ₱ doz, $7 50; No. 3 tubs ₱ doz, $6 50; 2-hoop pails, ₱ doz, $1 90; 3-hoop pails per doz, $2 15.

FISH—Extra mess mackeral ₱ barrel, $28 00@40 00; No. 1 shore mackeral, $16 00; No. 1 bay mackeral, $13 00; No. 2 large mackeral, $10 00; No. 2 medium mackeral, $9 00; No. 3 large mackeral, $7 75; No. 3 small mackeral, $5 50; split Labrador herring, $7 00; split shore do, $6 00; round shore do, $5 50; white fish, half barrel, $6 00; lake trout, $4 00; lake pickeral, $2 00; lake herring, $4 00; George's codfish, $5 00; medium do, $4 50; large Grand Bank codfish, $4 50; medium do do $4 00; boneless codfish, $6 50@7 50; boneless lake, $4 00; halibut, smoked, ₱ lb, 10c; No. 1 herring per box, 28c; scaled herring, 35c; smoked bloated herring, $1 00.

FEATHERS—Choice live, quantity, ₱ lb, 52@57c; mixed 30@45c.

OIL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, February 11, 1880.

Nothing new or of any importance can be said of the oil market to-day, like the past week it has been dull, especially during the afternoon session. For a time this morning it was quite lively, occassioned by a slight break in the market, but it did not amount to much. The market hung at $1 08⅛ all day, while good dates sold at $1 08¾. For about a half an hour there was a very weak feeling and the market declined to $1 07½, but no sales were made below $1 07½ divide above. The bulk of the business done to-day was at $1 08⅜ and $1 08¼ divide above. The market closed at $1 08⅛ bid for "old," $1 08¼ divide above bid for "sellers option next week."

SALES AND RESALES.

Total sales and resales 47,000 barrels; shipments 34,598 barrels; charters, 2,000 barrels.

Barrels Sold.	Price Paid.
6,000	$1 07½
13,000 D. A	1 08⅛
15,000 D. A	1 08⅝
9,000	1 08¾
5,000 buyers option 60 day	1 11¼

MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

TITUSVILLE, February 11.—Market steady and quiet at $1 08⅛ bid for old.

PARKER, February 11.—Market opened at $1 08¼ bid for old, and closed at $1 08¾ bid. Old offered at $1 08¾.

OIL CITY, February 11.—Market opened at $1 08⅛ bid for old, and closed bid at $1 08¾ bid for old.

ANTWERP, February 11.—Petroleum unchanged.

NEW YORK, February 11.—Charters 7,500 barrels refined petroleum; 5,500 cases refined petroleum; refined nominally at 7¾.

PHILADELPHIA, February 11.—Market quiet; S. W. 7⅞@7¾c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK—FEBRUARY 11.—Cotton 13 3-16@13 5-16c; futures steady. Flour quiet and firm; receipts, 7,000 barrels; superfine, State and Western $5 00@5 50; common to good $5 50@5 75; good to choice $5 80@7 75; white wheat extra $5 65@6 25; extra Ohio $5 75@7 50; St. Louis $5 50@8 00; Minnesota patent process $7 00@8 75. Wheat quiet; receipts, 15,000 bushels; ungraded spring $1 33; No. 3 spring $1 35; No. 2, winter in store $1 44; ungraded red $1 30@1 48½; No do 2 $1 50@1 51¼; mixed winter $1 46¼; ungraded white $1 46@1 47½; No 2 do $1 47; No. 1 do sales of 60,000 bushels at $1 49@1 50; No 2 red February, sales of 96,000 bushels at $1 50@1 51; March, sales of 400,000 bushels at $1 51@1 53; April, sales of 248,000 bushels at $1 52@1 54½; May, sales of 40,000 bushels at $1 51@1 53. Rye quiet and firm. Corn stronger; receipts 91,000 bushels; ungraded 57@59½c; No. 3 57@57½c; steamer 57½@58¼c; No. 2, February 59c; April 54½c; May 54c. Oats stronger; receipts, 22,000 bushels; western mixed 47@48c; white western 49@50½c. Hay dull at 75c. Hops quiet; yearlings 7@18c; eastern and western 27@35c; New York State 27@40c. Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes 15¾c; job lots 14@17½c. Sugar quiet; fair to good refining 7¼@7½c. Molasses—refining scarce and steady; grocery grades—demand fair and market firm; New Orleans 40@56c. Rice dull. Petroleum dull; United $1 08¾; crude 7@7¾c; refined 7½c. Tallow quiet at 6½@6¾c. Rosin and turpentine nominally unchanged. Eggs quiet and steadier; western 16@18c. Pork steady; mess, old $12 00. Beef firm. Cutmeats unchanged. Lard weak; prime steam $7 60. Butter firm; western 15@28c. Cheese unchanged. Whisky nominal at $1 10@1 11.

Leather in good demand; Hemlock sole $26 00@29 00.

Wool—demand active; domestic fleece 43@58c; pulled 30@58c; unwashed 18@40c; Texas 21@40c.

Metals—Manufactured copper unchanged; new sheathing $32 00; Ingot $24 00@24 25; Pig iron quiet and firm; Scotch $22 00@36 00; American $39 00@40 00. Russia sheeting, $13 25. Nails Cut, $5 15@5 25; clinch, $6 25@6 85.

CHICAGO—FEBRUARY 11.—Flour steady and firm. Wheat active, firm and higher; No. 2 red winter $1 24; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 22¾@1 23¼ cash, $1 24¼ March; $1 24¾@1 24⅞ April; No. 3, $1 09@1 10. Corn active, firm and higher at 35¾c cash; 36c March; 40⅞@41c April; rejected 34c. Oats dull and nominal; 31c cash; 31¾c April; 36c May. Rye easier at 75c. Barley steady and unchanged. Dressed hogs at $4 10@4 15. Light $4 60@4 00. Pork strong and higher at $11 50 cash; $11 55@11 57½ March; $11 70 bid April. Lard active, firm and higher at $7 12½ cash; $7 15@7 17½ March; $7 25 bid April. Bulkmeats stronger at $4 00, $6 35@6 45. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 07. Receipts—Flour, 9,500 barrels; wheat, 26,000 bushels; corn, 225,000 bushels; oats, 51,000 bushels; rye, 2,500 bushels; barley, 8,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 5,000 barrels; wheat, 6,500 bushels; corn, 74,000 bushels; oats, 10,000 bushels; rye, 1,400 bushels; barley, 8,000 bushels.

Close—Wheat stronger; advanced ¼c. Corn irregular and generally higher at 35¾c cash; 36¼c March; 40⅝c May. Oats steady and unchanged. Pork active, firm and higher; advanced 10c. Lard stronger; advanced 5c.

PHILADELPHIA—FEBRUARY 11.—Flour firmer; holders demand an advance of 12½c; Minnesota extra family, medium $6 50; choice $6 75; fancy $7 00; Ohio family, choice $7 25; St. Louis, choice 7 50; Minnesota, patent process, $8 00. Rye flour steady at $5 00. Wheat, demand active, higher and excited; No. 2 red in store $1 51; No. 2 red in elevator, car lots $1 50; No. 2 red February, $1 50 bid, $1 50¼ asked; March, $1 50¾ bid, $1 51¼ asked; April, $1 51 bid, $1 51¾ asked; May $1 52½ bid, $1 53¼ asked. Corn in fair demand; western mixed 57c; sail mixed February 56c bid, 56¼c asked; March, 53¾c bid, 54c asked; April 53½c bid, 53¾c asked; May 52¾c bid, 53c asked. Oats steady and in limited demand; rejected 43c; No. 3 white 45¼c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Butter, in fair demand and unchangd. Eggs firm; western 17c. Cheese quiet but firm; creamery 14¼@14¾c. Petroleum dull and nominal; refined 7¾c. Whisky firm at $1 09. Receipts—Flour, 1,600 barrels; wheat, 5,000 bushels; corn, 93,000 bushels; oats, 4,800 bushels; rye, 5,00 bushels. Shipments — wheat, 16,000 bushels; corn, 105,000 bushels.

NEW ORLEANS—FEBRUARY 11.—Cotton firm and held higher; middling 12¾c; low do. 12¾c; good ordinary 12¼c; net receipts 9,540 bales; gross 9,661 bales; exports coastwise, 3,366 bales; sales 13,000 bales; stock 361,903 bales. Flour firm; superfine $4 75@5 00; XX $5 50@5 62½; XXX $5 75@5 87½; high grades $6 00@6 62½. Corn active, firm and higher; yellow 56c; white 57@58c. Oats steady at 48c. Cornmeal scarce and firm at $3 25. Hay quiet; prime, $24 00@25 00; choice, $28 00. Pork firmer; old $12 75; new $13 00. Lard quiet; tierce $7 50@7 75; Xegs $8 00. Bulkmeats quiet and firm; shoulders, loose, $4 40@4 50; packed, $4 62½; clear rib, $7 00; clear $7 25. Bacon quiet and steady; shoulders, $5 50@5 62½; clear rib, $7 75; clear, $7 87½@8 00. Sugar cured hams in good demand; canvassed 9½@10¼c. Whisky steady; western rectified, $1 05@1 10. Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime 13¾@16¼c. Sugar quiet and steady; inferior 5¼c; common to good common, 6¼@6¾c; fair to fully fair, 7@7⅜c; prime to choice 7½@7¾c; yellow clarified 8½@8¾c. Molasses dull; common, 30@33c; fair, 36@38c; centrifugal, 30@42c; prime to choice 42@52c. Rice quiet; Louisiana ordinary to choice, 6¼@7¼c. Bran quiet at 82½c. Sight exchange on New York $1 00 per $1,000 premium. Sterling exchange 483½.

MILWAUKEE—FEBRUARY 11.—Flour in fair demand. Wheat opened firm, advanced ⅝c and closed steady; No. 1 Milwaukee hard $1 24½; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 22½; No. 2, $1 21½; February $1 21½; March $1 22½; April $1 23¾; No. 3 $1 08; No. 2 $1 03; rejected 93c. Corn firmer; No. 2, 35¾c. Oats steady; No. 2 31½c. Rye quiet and firm; No. 1 74½c. Barley steady; No. 2 spring 72½c. Provisions dull and firm. Mess quiet at $11 50 cash; $11 65 March. Lard—Prime steam $7 15 cash; $7 25 March. Live hogs firmer at $4 20@4 30; dressed hogs steady and in fair demand at $4 65@4 75. Receipts—Flour, 6,500 barrels; wheat, 21,000 bushels; barley, 4,700 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 2,800 barrels; wheat, 900 bushels; barley, 2,200 bushels.

CINCINNATI—FEBRUARY 11.—Cotton firm at 12¾c. Flour fair demand but lower rates; family $5 75@6 00; fancy, unchanged. Wheat stronger, $1 28. Corn firmer at 39c. Oats inactive at 38c. Rye firm at 85c. Barley dull at 84c. Pork dull and nominal at $12 00. Lard firmer, $7 20@7 25. Bulkmeats dull; shoulders $4 25; clear rib $6 50. Bacon demand holders firm; shoulders $5 25; clear rib $7 12½; clear $7 37½. Greenmeats dull and nominal, shoulders $4 00; sides $6 00; hams $6 75. Whisky dull at $1 06. Butter quiet and unchanged. Linseed oil steady at 80c. Hogs steady; common $3 25@$4 15; light $4 20@4 40; packing $4 20@$4 45; butcher $4 40@$4 50. Receipts, 1,900. Shipments, 850.

TOLEDO—FEBRUARY 11.—Wheat dull; No. 2 red winter March $1 35; April $1 37; May $1 38⅝. Corn easier; No. 2 spot February 39¾c; May 43¾c; No. 2 white 42¾c; rejected 38¾c. Oats dull and nominal. Clover seed—Prime $4 45. Hogs—$5 00. Closed—Wheat firmer; No. 2 red winter March 34½c; April 36¾c; May 38c. Receipts—Wheat, 40,000 bushels; corn, 128,000 bushels; oats, 6,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 1,000 bushels; corn, 60,000 bushels; oats, none.

BOSTON—FEBRUARY 11.—Flour dull; superfine western $5 00@5 25; common extra $5 25@6 00; Wisconsin extra $5 75@6 25; Minnesota $6 00@7 25; winter wheat, Ohio and Michigan $6 50@7 00; St. Louis $7 00@7 75; Illinois and Indiana $6 50@7 25; Wisconsin and Minnesota, patent process, spring wheat, $7 00@9 00; winter $7 00@8 50. Corn steady; mixed and yellow, 60@63c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Rye 95c. Receipts—Flour, 1,900 barrels; corn, 21,000 bushels; wheat, 1,000 bushels.

INDIANAPOLIS — FEBRUARY 11.—Wheat firmer; No. 2 red $1 28@1 30. Corn firm at 35@35½c. Oats steady at 35½@38c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, February 11.—Business moderate with package houses and prices remain very firm. Cotton goods in steady demand, light supply and firm. Prints quiet and steady. Lawns in good request and Cocheco lawns are advanced. Dress goods and ginghams in ste